This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NON-CIRCULATING

JOHN NEILL,

OF

LEWES, DELAWARE,

1739,

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE FAMILY.
1875.

THE more thoughtful a man is, and the more conscious of what is going on within himself, the more interest will he take in what he can know of his progenitors to the remotest generations.

And a regard to ancestral honors (however contemptible the forms which the appropriation of them often assumes), is a plant rooted in the deepest soil of humanity.—GEORGE MACDONALD.

The humblest of individuals can be transformed by the grandeur of the associations inherited by him.—DEAN STANLEY.

COLLINS, PRINTER.

CS
71
1134
.A33

Reprinted by -

HIGGINSON BOOK COMPANY
148 Washington Street,
Post Office Box 778
Salem, Massachusetts 01970

Phone: **978/745-7170** ***Fax:*** **978/745-8025**

A complete catalog of thousands of genealogy and local history reprints is available from Higginson Books. Please write or call to order, or for more information.

This facsimile reprint has been photoreproduced on acid-free paper. Hardcover bindings are Class A archival quality.

visit our web site at **www.higginsonbooks.com.**

GOVERNOR THOMAS'S LICENSE

TO

JOHN NEILL

TO EXTEND HIS PRACTICE OF THE LAW IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE. 1747.

By the Honourable GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, of the Provinces, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex in Delaware.

Whereas, *JOHN NEILL, of the County of Sussex, Gentleman, hath been admitted an Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, for the 3rd (Sussex) County for above Eight years past, as, by the records of the 3rd Court may appear; and, hath likewise been admitted an Attorney within the like Court for the County of Kent: as I am credibly informed; and, whereas, the said* JOHN NEILL *hath been recommended to me as a person of an honest disposition, and learned in the law, and, having applied to me for a License to extend his practise to some other Courts within my Government*

I DO, THEREFORE, *by virtue of the powers to me well known to belong, Authorise and License the said* JOHN NEILL *to plead in any of the Courts of Record within my Government, he behaving himself in good fidelity as well to the aforesaid Courts as to his Clients, and, taking such qualifications as are Enjoined by Law, and conforming himself to the Rules of those Courts, wherein he doth or shall practise.*

Given under my hand and Seal et Arms at Lewes, in Sussex aforesaid, the Ninth day of June, the Twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign, LORD GEORGE *the* II^nd^ *over Great Britain, France and Ireland; King, Defender of the Faith; and Anno Domini,* 1747.

GEO: THOMAS.

Copied from "Book II. N. 1742" at the Office of Recorder of Deeds, in Georgetown, Delaware.

ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

Page 6. Erase the first paragraph and *read* "By the Pennsylvania Council of Safety."
Page 17, line 15, *for* now, *read* then.
" 28, line 11, *for* forty-three, *read* forty-six.
" 31, line 22, *for* 1827, *read* 1828.
" 36, line 1, *for* Pittsfield, *read* Hatfield.
" 41, line 28, *for* January 10th, *read* January 19th.
" 42, line 33, *for* calvary *read* cavalry.
Before page 65, in 5th column, between R. Potts and Sarah Duffield, *insert* Edward Duffield.
Page 67, line 29, *for* 1727, *read* 1725.
" 68, line 13, *for* Russelton, *read* Bustleton.
" 71, line 21, *erase* 1751.
" 75, line 33, *for* Tac. *read* Jac.
" 85, line 13, *for* April, *read* May 5th.
" 93, line 20, *for* 1806, *read* 1799. For further notices of the Duffields, see Church Records at All Saints, Torresdale.
" 99, line 5, insert after 1753, died 1797.
" 101, line 23, *for* Martin, *read* Martha.
" 110, line 20, *for* 1714, *read* 1715.
" 112, line 10, *for* Sewall, *read* Sewell. Also, for further corrections in the Handy record, see "Handy Family," by Rev. I. W. K. Handy, D.D.
" 121, line 15, *omit* for seventeen years.
" 121, line 17, *omit* in 1737.
After page 120, in 3d column, line 3d (after Samuel Savage), *omit* d. s. p.
Page 122, line 16, *omit* for seventeen years.
" 124, line 12, *add*, in a measure.
" 125, line 18, *for* Shamgaen, *read* Porthwen. Also, in line 22.
" 127, line 30, column 1, *omit* Johnson.
" 127, line 3, column 2, *for* Laguerenne, *read* Louis.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
JOHN NEILL (lawyer), of Lewes, Delaware	1
ELIZABETH NEILL, his wife	4
Colonel HENRY NEILL, of Lewes, Delaware	5
Doctor JOHN NEILL, of Snow Hill, Maryland	16
ELIZABETH NEILL, his wife	18
Doctor HENRY NEILL, of Philadelphia	20
MARTHA RUTTER NEILL, his wife	28
Children, Grandchildren, and Great-grandchildren of Dr. HENRY and MARTHA R. NEILL	31

ADDENDA.

NEILL	53
DUFFIELD	65
MARTIN	94
POTTS	99
HANDY	112
RUTTER	118
SAVAGE	122
HUMPHREYS	124

I. Christian names of those retaining the name of NEILL . . . 127
II. Descendants of JOHN NEILL of Lewes, Del., bearing other surnames . 127
III. Names of those who have married descendants of JOHN NEILL of Lewes, Del. 127

JOHN NEILL AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

John Neill.

1739.

JOHN NEILL entered upon the practice of the law, in the county of Sussex, in the State of Delaware, as early as the year 1739. The courts of Sussex were held at Lewes, and at that town he established his residence.

The following is a copy of his license from Governor Thomas, to extend his practice into other courts. This license is dated 1747, and recognizes the fact that *John Neill* had already, for more than eight years, been practising his profession in Sussex County.

The Governor's License to John Neill.

Whereas JOHN NEILL, of the County of Sussex, Gentleman, hath been admitted an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas for the third county (Sussex) for above eight years past, as by the records of the third court may appear; and hath likewise been admitted an attorney within the like court for the county of Kent, as I am credibly informed; and whereas the said *John Neill* hath been recommended to me as a person of an honest disposition, and learned in the Law; and having applied to me for a license to extend his practice to some other of the courts within my government; I do, therefore, by virtue of the powers to me well known to belong, authorize and license the said *John Neill* to plead in any of the courts of record within my government, he behaving himself with good fidelity, as well to the aforesaid courts, as to his clients, and taking such qualifications as are enjoined by Law, and conforming himself to the rules of those courts wherein he doth or shall practice.

Given under my hand and seal et arms, at Lewes, in Sussex aforesaid, the ninth day of June, in the twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the II. over Great Britain, France, and Ireland; King, Defender of the Faith, and Anno Domini 1747.

GEORGE THOMAS.

This license is found in the office of the Recorder of Deeds at Georgetown, Delaware, Book II., N. 1742.

In 1746, John Neill purchased property in Lewes, Delaware, on which he built a residence, which is standing at this time, in good repair, and which is occupied by Mrs. McIlvaine. The deed of sale of this property is in possession of Dr. John Neill, of Philadelphia; it is somewhat mutilated; but a copy of the same is in the office of the Recorder of Deeds at Georgetown, Delaware, in the Book marked II., N. 1742, and reads as follows:—

Deed of Sale; from Eliz. Molleston, Administratrix, to John Neill.

This Indenture made the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, between Elizabeth Molleston of the county of Sussex, Delaware, administratrix of all and singular goods, chattels, tenements of William Molleston, of said county, mariner, deceased, who died intestate, as it is said, of one part; and John Neill of the same county, of the other part, gentleman;

Whereas, there is a certain tract or parcel of land, situate and being on the south side of Lewes Creek, in the county of Sussex aforesaid, lately possessed by a certain Alexander Molleston, deceased, who in his lifetime morgaged said premises to the Trustees of the General Loan Office, for the county aforesaid, which said Trustees afterwards entered on the land and premises aforesaid for non-payment of the mortgage-money aforesaid, and sold the same to William Molleston aforesaid, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five pounds as by the deed of sale; and whereas William Molleston in his lifetime conveyed part of said tract, on the south side to John Lewis; and, whereas, the said William Molleston died indebted to sundry persons, for the faithfully discharging whereof administration was granted to Elizabeth Molleston, mother of said William. The court pursuant to law, granted an order for sale of said land and appurtenances, being the northernmost part of the tract assessed, which said William Molleston died possessed of, sold at public vendue fifth day of May, 1746, to John Neill aforesaid, for the sum of eighty-five pounds current money. Said land butted and bounded as follows, * * *
containing fifty-nine acres and four-fifths of an acre, by plot made by Robert Shankland, Deputy Surveyor, in the year 1740. Said Elizabeth in consideration

of eighty-five pounds paid by the same John Neill, doth acquit and discharge the same John Neill, his heirs, &c., forever, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, &c., the above mentioned lands, marsh and premises, with appurtenances, all and singular, the houses, fences, woods, waters, and watercourses hereunto belonging, to the said John Neill, his heirs, &c., forever.

her
ELIZABETH O MOLLESTON.
mark

In witness whereof, sealed and delivered in presence of

JACOB PHILLIPS,
LUKE WATSON,
SHEPARD KOLLOCK.

RYVES HOLT,
Prothonotary.

May 9th, 1746.

Deed of the Trustees of Sussex County to John Neill.

Trustees for a lot of land in possession of Elizabeth Molleston.
Whereas, &c. * * *

WILLIAM TELL,
SARAH KOLLOCK.

R's HOLT,
THOS. TELL.

R's HOLT,
Prothonotary.

July 18th, 1747.

This house lot is situated near the southern edge of the town of Lewes, just beyond the line; it faces the river or bay. Trees grow around the border of the yard, and in that yard, for years, was a neat tenement, originally erected and occupied as a law office by John Neill. The main building, like the office, was of wood, with a portico over the front door, and a wing projecting from the south side.

The name of John Neill appears in the records at Georgetown, Delaware, throughout a period of years reaching as far as 1755, as witness of wills, and as otherwise connected with legal proceedings, deeds, awards, &c.

In 1748. He made a deed of some property to Jos. Taddeman.
In 1750. He was witness to an instrument or deed from Peter Hall to John Mustard.
In 1752. He was witness to a deed from Peter Clowes to Thomas Brooksbay.
In 1752. He was witness to a deed from John Anderson to James Trotter, of Philadelphia, and to the appointment of Daniel Nunez, Jr., as attorney to acknowledge them.
In 1752. He was witness to a deed to Saml. Davis from John Anderson.
In 1752. He was witness to a will from P. Dutton to L. Riley.
In 1753. He was witness to the wills of the Stockleys. See Book of Records at Georgetown, marked II., N. 1742.

In 1742 he witnessed and signed Col. James Martin's will, recorded at Snow Hill.

There was for many years a tradition in the family that John Neill, the lawyer, came from Tyrone County, Ireland, and had received his education in one of the colleges of Great Britain. (*See* NEILL APPENDIX.)

Mrs. Elizabeth Neill.

MRS. ELIZABETH NEILL, wife of John Neill (lawyer), resided in the house built by her husband in 1746, until her death, May 26th, 1771. The date of her burial is to be found in the records of the Presbyterian Church at Lewes, Delaware. This record is in the handwriting of Rev. Dr. Matt. Wilson, who became pastor of the church in 1755. The passage of Scripture from which the sermon was preached at her burial, is also given; and immediately in front of Mrs. Neill's name, running transversely, and in red ink, her minister has written the word "Xtian" thus:—

1771. *Xtian.*
May 26. ELIZABETH NEILL, widow of JOHN NEILL, lawyer, Heb. xii.: 3–14. Lewes.

After the loss of her husband, Dr. Wilson rendered Mrs. Neill valuable aid in bringing up and educating her sons, the elder of whom was thirteen, and the younger six years of age.

Col. Henry Neill.

Col. Henry Neill, son of John Neill, and Elizabeth his wife, was born at Lewes, Delaware, Dec. 1742. In early life he was under the care of Henry Fisher, who was engaged in various private pursuits, and also in public affairs.

Col. Henry Neill appears to have taken an active part in the preparation of the defences of Lewes, and of the mouth of the Delaware Bay, as may be seen in extracts from the minutes of the Council of Safety, and in other records.

In 1775, Sept. 11th, he was made Adjutant and Field-officer of a Delaware Battalion, in accordance with an act of the Council of Safety.

The following is a copy of the vote of the Council:—

"Shall Colonel David Hall, Esq.,
Lieut.-Col. John Connell, Esq.,
Major Henry Fisher, Esq.,
Surgeon Joseph Hall,
Adjutant Henry Neill,
Standard Bearer William Bonus,

Colonel Jacob Moore, Esq.,
Lieut.-Col. James French, Esq.,
Major John Wiltbank, Esq.,
Surgeon ——— ———,
Adjutant David Train,
Standard Bearer Thomas Mart,

be field officers of the two battalions within the limits of old Sussex, and those gentlemen be Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, Surgeons, Adjutants, etc. etc?"

And it passed in the *affirmative*, 1775, Sept. 29.

At a meeting of the Council of Safety, held at Dover, for the government of the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, in pursuance of the directions of the Honorable Continental Congress

It was resolved that the inhabitants of Lewes and Pilot Town be supplied with the following quantity of ammunition, which they are to repay when demanded by the Committee.

200 pounds of gunpowder.
600 pounds of lead.
20 rounds of grape-shot.
12 rounds of cannon-ball (for nine-pounders).

Agreeably to the above resolve, an order was drawn on the commissary for the ammunition therein mentioned, and delivered to Mr. Henry Neill.

Oct. 2, 1775, Mr. Towers, Commissary, reports having delivered to Mr. Henry Neill the following:

200 pounds of gunpowder.
600 weight of lead.
180 pounds of grape-shot.
12, 2, 6, and 4 pounds round-shot.

May 16, 1778. Henry Neill was elected Lieutenant of the County of Sussex, with two sub-lieutenants.

July 28, 1779. At a Board of the President and Privy Council of the Delaware State, the Board took into consideration the resolution of Congress for borrowing twenty millions of dollars on the faith of the United States of America; and among the persons appointed to effect this object was Col. Henry Neill.

The Continental Congress ordered that there should be eighty battalions raised, and each State was expected to organize the quota assigned to it.

The Delaware State, as she was formerly called, had raised three regiments, two of which were State troops, and were commanded by Colonels Haslett and Patterson, and the third, which was commanded by Colonel Hall, was mustered into the United States service as a Continental regiment. In 1780 Delaware, by an Act of Assembly passed June 21, 1780, raised a fourth regiment, and the command was assigned to Col. Henry Neill. It was the second Continental regiment mustered into the service of the United States from that State.

The DELAWARE STATE

To HENRY NEILL, Esquire.

KNOW YOU, that WE, reposing especial Trust and Confidence, as well in your Care, Diligence, and Circumspection, as in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, HAVE constituted and appointed, and, by these Presents, DO constitute and appoint you to be

LIEUT.-COLONEL OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF DELAWARE MILITIA.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Lieut.-Colonel by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereunto belonging: And all Officers and Soldiers under your Command, are hereby strictly charged and required to be obedient to your Orders as Lieut.-Colonel. So you are likewise to observe and follow such Orders and Directions, from Time to Time, as you shall receive from the Commander in Chief of the State, for the Time being, or from any other of your superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. And for so doing this shall be your Commission.

SEAL.

IN TESTIMONY whereof the Great Seal of the State is hereunto affixed. WITNESS the President of the said State, at Dover, the Eighth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

CÆSAR RODNEY.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAS. BOOTH, *Sec'y.*

PAY ROLL

Of the Delaware Regiment of Militia, raised by an Act of the General Assembly of the Delaware State, passed at Dover the 21st day of June, A.D. 1780, *commanded by* HENRY NEILL, *Col. Commandant, and appointed to serve the Army of the United States until the 1st day of November. Mustered at Philadelphia, and commencing pay from the 10th day of July. Discharged 28th day of Oct.* 1780.

Field and Staff.	Date of Commission.	Monthly Pay.	Number of retained Rations.	
Henry Neill, Lt.-Col. Com'd'g,	July 8th, 1780, ..	$75 00,...	5 per day is 560 rations.	
James Mitchell, Major,.....	July 8th, 1780, ..	50 00,...	3 " 336 " N. B. Twenty pounds to be deducted from Major Mitchell's pay for a horse, £82, leaves .	£62 1s. 0d.
John West, Quartermaster,....	July 10th, ...	27 50,...	1 per day is 110 rations.	41 9s. 7d.
Robert Wilcox, Surgeon, ...	August 5th, 1870,	60 00,...	2 " 168 "	68 18s. 0d.
James Tresham, Adjutant, ...	July 31st, 1780,..	40 00,...	2 " 180 "	51 2s. 6d.

Captains' Names, and Amount of their Pay Roll.

Simon Wilmer Wilson, ...	No. 1, ...	.....	.....	£503 9s. 1½d.
Charles Nixon,.....	" 2, ...	.....	.....	437 17s. 6d.
Hugh McCracken,.....	" 3, ...	.....	.....	488 8s. 1½d.
George Smith, ...	" 4, ...	.....	.....	475 9s. 2d.
William McClement, ...	" 5, ...	.....	.....	494 7s. 8d.
William Moore, ...	" 6, ...	.....	.....	488 19s. 2d.

In a statement of the number and position of the Continental forces, Sept. 1, 1780, published in Vol. X., Part 2, of the "REMEMBRANCER," printed in London, 1780, for J. Almon, Continental Regiment No. 38, Col. Neill, is said to be stationed in Kent.

This regiment was mustered in for a limited period, and afterwards Col. Neill appears to have acted for the State in many transactions pertaining to the State Navy, as the following extracts from a valuable collection of State papers, now owned by Dr. W. Kent Gilbert, will show.

Auditor's accounts of the Delaware State, confirming auditor's accounts, to Col. Henry Neill. For stores and provisions supplied Capt. Deall, master of a schooner in the service of the United States, sent to convoy vessels with provisions from the State to Philadelphia, £12, 12*s.*

To Samuel Bush, for transporting 76 soldiers of Col. Neill's regiment from Wilmington to Philadelphia, 1780, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, £9, 10 shillings.

1781, June 18, Monday. In the House of Assembly.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of this State will apply the sum of £550, in specie, out of the first moneys that shall come into the treasury thereof, towards discharging a contract entered into by Col. Henry Neill with a certain Thomas Salter for that sum, in pursuance of an act of Assembly of the Delaware State, entitled "An act for the Protection of the Trade of the Bay and River of Delaware," and the legal interest arising in that contract.

(Signed) JAMES BOOTH,
Clerk of Assembly.

In the Council, June 18, 1781, P. M.

Read and concurred in. Signed, by order of the Council,

THOMAS COLLINS,
Speaker.

Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1782. In the House of Assembly. WHEREAS, the General Assembly of this State have made provision for procuring a vessel more suitable for the purpose of protecting trade in the bay and river of Delaware than the one now belonging to the State, therefore, *Resolved*, That Charles Pope be, and he is hereby empowered and directed, with the approbation of the President and Commander-in-Chief, to make sale of the State schooner "Vigilant," her tackle, apparel, and furniture, at public sale, or otherwise, for the best price he can

obtain for her, and the money arising from such sale to apply in discharge of a specialty from Col. Henry Neill to a certain Thomas Salter, of the city of Philadelphia, given for the price of said schooner Vigilant, and the balance remaining in his hands, if any, to account for with the General Assembly at their next sitting thereafter.

Resolved, That the General Assembly will make such allowance to the said Charles Pope for transacting this business, on settlement of his accounts, as to them shall appear reasonable and just.

Sent for concurrence.

JAMES BOOTH,
Clerk of Assembly.

In the Council, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1782, P. M.

Read and concurred in. Signed, by order of the Council,

THOMAS COLLINS,
Speaker.

DOVER, October 27, 1783.

* * * * *

Summoned by the Assembly, with eleven others, to testify concerning an election in Sussex.

New Castle, November 17, 1784. A Board, consisting of President and Privy Council of the State of Delaware—Henry Neill, Esq., resigns as one of the justices for Sussex County.

Account of Moneys expended, 1786.

Delaware State, for receipts and payments from July 12, 1786, to Jan. 1787. Payments on account of Col. Neill's regiment, £446, 2*s*. 2*d*.

Proceedings of the House of Assembly, 1787.

Mr. Neill, a member of Council, was admitted, and returned a bill for raising $10,000.

Feb. 1787. Mr. Neill, a member of Council, was admitted, and returned a bill for paying the salary of judges Court of Common Pleas, &c.

1787. Mr. Neill, member of Council, was admitted, and returned a bill en-

titled "An act for enabling Sydenham Thom to erect a mill-dam across Mispillion Creek."

June, 1787. Mr. Neill, member of Council, was admitted, and returned the bill entitled "An act for granting and securing to John Fitch the sole and exclusive right and advantages of making, constructing, and employing the steamboat by him lately invented, for a limited time," in which the Council concurred.

Feb. 1787. Mr. Neill, a member of Council, was admitted, and returned a bill entitled an "Act to prevent the exportation of slaves from this State to either of the Carolinas, Georgia, and West Indies, for other purposes."

Jan. 1787. Mr. Neill, member of Council, was admitted, and returned the President's message.

Mr. Neill, member of Council, was admitted, and returned a bill entitled an "Act which should enable all religious denominations to appoint trustees, who shall be a body corporate for the purpose of taking care of their respective congregations;" in which the Council disagreed.

1787. Mr. Neill another bill for the more equal assessment of property.

For further accounts of his action in the Privy Council, see records of the State of Delaware, at Dover.

Col. Henry Neill was sent to Philadelphia on business connected with the defences at Lewes. (*See* Records.) He often described to his nephew, Dr. Henry Neill, the scenes of the Revolution at which he was present, especially the battle of Germantown, and the events at Chew's house.

Col. Henry Neill, at twenty-six years of age, A. D. 1768, purchased a house and lot from John Boyd for one hundred pounds. This house was on Front Street, facing the water, near the place where the United States Hotel now stands. The lot was 200 feet deep, and 100 feet front.

The deed of this property to Col. Neill is recorded at Georgetown, in the Book of Records, No. 10, 1763–85.

HENRY NEILL, from JOHN BOYD. * * * & description of the property.

JOHN BOYD,
JACOB POLLOCK.

Witnesses:
EPHM. DARBY,
ALB. JACOBS.
1768.

He held much property, as various deeds and records show. He also owned two sloops, the "Harriet," and the "Decatur," and mills.

Deed to Henry Neill, Feb. 10, 1780, from Ann Molleston, for a lot in the town of Lewes, at the corner of Front and Market Streets. This lot is 60 by 100 feet.

ANN MOLLESTON.

Witnesses:

ELIZABETH NEILL,
D. TRAIN.

(*See* Book of Records, No. 10.)

Deed to Col. Henry Neill, from Levin Derrickson, Commissioner.

May 12, 1780. This deed contains a description and transfer of the Indian River and Bracey's Branch, a forfeited estate, once belonging to Thomas Robinson.

This estate, consisting of two hundred and twenty acres, was sold to Col. Henry Neill, the highest bidder, by Mr. Derrickson, the Commissioner, for three thousand pounds; the estate including the land and the mill.

LEVIN DERRICKSON.

Witnesses:

A. M. MCILVAINE,
LEON'D MCILVAINE.

Nov. 4, 1785. (*See* Book of Records, No. 13.)

D. HALL,
Prothonotary.

Deed to Col. Henry Neill from Peter T. Wright, Sheriff.

This is the deed of the Bundix Branch farm of five hundred acres; this farm was sold on execution. It originally belonged to John Little, and to Nicholas Little, his son. It was bought by Col. Henry Neill at public sale. It was part of an eight-hundred acre lot on which Nicholas Little dwelt. The deed reads thus:—

"Whereas, Henry Neill lately in the Court of Common Pleas recovered against Nicholas Little, executor of the last will and testament of John Little, four hundred and eighty-seven pounds nine shillings and a half pence, £487, 9*s*. ½*d*., which to the said Henry were adjudged for his damages, which he had by occasion of the non-performance of a certain promise and assumption to the aforesaid Henry by the aforesaid John Little, in his lifetime, at county

aforesaid made, whereof the aforesaid Nicholas Little was convicted, as appears on record; and whereas a certain writ of the Delaware State of *fieri facias* issued Feb. 7, 1787, to the sheriff of Sussex, commanding him that of the goods, lands, &c., of the aforesaid John Little, deceased, now in the hands of Nicholas Little, executor of John, he should cause to be made the aforesaid sum of £487, 9*s.* ½*d.*, to render unto the said Henry Neill for his damages aforesaid; and that said sheriff did seize in execution all those several tracts * * * * to render unto the aforesaid Henry Neill for his damages; and the sheriff sold at public sale, at the house of Nicholas Little, five hundred acres of the eight hundred in such manner and form as said Henry Neill might choose, &c."

The five hundred acres were sold by the sheriff to Henry Neill for six hundred and twenty pounds in gold.

PETER WRIGHT.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH MILLAR,
WM. PEERY.
Sept. 5, 1787.

D. HALL,
Prothonotary.

From Book O, No. 14, 1789–92.

Deed to HENRY NEILL from THOS. EVANS.
Deed to HENRY NEILL from THOS. NUNEZ.
Deed to HENRY NEILL from THOS. HALL.

Book P.

Mortgage from HENRY NEILL to JAMES WILEY.

Made Justice of the Peace.

Col. Henry Neill was appointed Justice of the Peace June 13, 1783. His commission is found in the Book of Records at Georgetown, marked 12, and reads thus:—

Reposing confidence and trust in your integrity and ability, we have, with the approbation of the Privy Council, assigned you for the conservation, &c., Justice of the Peace.

In testimony whereof is the seal of his Excellency.

NICHOLAS VANDYKE.

JAMES BOOTH, *Sec.*
June 13, 1783.

[SEAL.] State Seal.

Col. Neill was a man of great energy, and of stern integrity, and generous in his hospitalities. The old people of Lewes who remember him say, that, although without children himself, he was beloved by those who were young. His style of living was expensive, but not beyond his means. It was not because his carriage was the first imported from England into Lewes, nor because it cost over three hundred pounds, that the old blacksmith declaims against it, but because it was too heavy for the Delaware sands.

His first wife was Miss Mary Kollock, daughter of Col. Simon Kollock.

He was a communicant in the Presbyterian Church until his death, and had the confidence and affection of the Rev. Matthew Wilson. Col. Neill conducted Mr. Wilson's business, and received from him power of attorney to acknowledge in his behalf. (*See* Records, Book 13, at Georgetown.) They owned and read the same books. There is now in the possession of Dr. John Neill, of Philadelphia, a copy of the first volume of Leland's History of Ireland, on the title-page of which is the following inscription in red ink:—

"The joint property of Matthew Wilson and Henry Neill."

Dr. James P. Wilson composed an epitaph for the stone now over Col. Henry Neill's grave in these words—

"In memory of Col. Henry Neill, &c.

Who valued independence, and he dared,
Scorning submission to a foreign yoke,
To force deliv'rance from the oppressor's rod."

The stone-cutter, for want of room, cut it into the marble as follows, making five lines instead of three:—

In
Memory of
Col. Henry Neill,
who died Nov. 10, 1803,
Aged 61 years.

Who valued independence,
And he dared, scorning
Submission to a foreign yoke,
To force deliv'rance from
The oppressor's rod.

(*See* Lewes Church Yard.)

Mr. Ambrose White, of Philadelphia, who was born in Lewes, and who was a nephew of Mrs. Neill, says that Col. Neill was a man of remarkably fine appearance, and a leader of the Whig party.

An unusually large concourse of people followed the remains of Col. Neill to their final resting-place.

There is the following record of him in the Neill family Bible, in the handwriting of his brother John. "My brother, Col. Henry Neill, died Nov. 10, 1803. He lived and fought with Washington." Jan. 2, 1794, he was married to Mrs. Mary Blount, widow of Gov. Blount, of North Carolina. He left his property, first to his wife, and after her death to his nephew, Dr. Henry Neill, of Philadelphia. What he received from Mrs. Blount at the time of his marriage to her, he made over to her, and her heirs forever, at his death. She was the daughter of Mr. Paynter, and survived her husband but a few months.

The following is an abstract of his will. It is to be found fully recorded in the Registry of Wills, at Georgetown, Del.

Col. Henry Neill's Will.

In the name of God, Amen, &c. I, Henry Neill, of Lewestown, in Sussex County, State of Delaware, &c., give and bequeathe, Imprimis, The plantation and tract of land at Bundix Branch to be sold, &c.

Item. To my beloved wife, Mary Neill, and after her decease, to my nephew Henry Neill, half of a store west of the old stone house on the bank. My monnies to Mary Neill, to be used by her until her decease, then to go to Henry Neill, to be enjoyed by said nephew.

Item. To my negroes, liberty, unless there are those which my wife chooses to dispose of.

MARY NEILL, *Executrix.*
HENRY NEILL.

Witnesses:

JAMES P. WILSON,
GEORGE PARKER.

Dr. John Neill.

Dr. John Neill, son of John Neill, lawyer, and Elizabeth his wife, was born in Lewes, Del., June 3d, 1749. His education was under the direction of Rev. Matthew Wilson, his mother's friend and minister. Dr. Wilson was a physician as well as a clergyman; he was a man of extraordinary mind and character; born to be a leader and guide among men; and it was no small advantage to any one to receive the impress of such a spirit. Under his immediate supervision, Dr. John Neill pursued his medical studies.

On 16th June, 1773, he was married to Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Col. James Martin and Mary Handy, of Snow Hill, Md. In this town he commenced his life's labors in the practice of medicine, and remained there as a useful and respected physician until his death in June, 1816. He made two voyages to Europe in a professional capacity, one in the ship Luzerne. The record of this is found in his own handwriting in his volume of Shakspeare.

He was a warm patriot. Not only did he date his son's birth as in the year "when the United States obtained its independence," but when writing to him in October, 1814, he says:—

Notwithstanding this unfortunate war, originating in folly and duplicity, we must not give up the ship; let us "pipe all hands and stand to it while there is a shot in the locker." "United we stand, divided we fall."

Your mother and sister join in love to you all.

Your affectionate father,

John Neill.

Nor was he insensible of his obligations to the Almighty. In May, 1811, writing to his son, after a recovery from severe sickness, he says:—

May ev'ry moment of my spared time be devoted to Him who has so miraculously kept me from the grave.

Your affectionate father,

John Neill.

He was a loving father, and exceedingly desirous for the prosperity of his children. The following extract from a letter, written to his son Henry whilst a student of medicine in Philadelphia, commending him for his diligence in the preparation of his Thesis for graduation, evinces not only his strong parental affection, but his appreciation of a well-founded success.

From Dr. John Neill to his son Henry.

SNOW HILL, May 12, 1807.

MY DEAR HARRY,

What pleasure it would give to an aged, affectionate parent to hear of his only son rising in the world to eminence and reputation; far, far beyond riches without merit. Send me a copy of your Thesis: I wish to see it. With the love of your affectionate mother and myself, to you and our dear Patty.

Your father,

JOHN NEILL.

Warm in his friendships, and quick in his resentment of implied insults, he was, nevertheless, forgiving and generous in his nature. He was unselfish and given to hospitality. He was a kind master, and the poor man's friend. The name of Dr. John Neill was long held in affectionate remembrance in Worcester County, Maryland.

Mr. Ambrose White, of Philadelphia, now eighty-six years of age, who lived in Snow Hill from 1802 to 1815, says: "Dr. John Neill was universally beloved; he had not an enemy in the world; he was a man of intelligence and affection, and a very successful physician, but he was very unwilling to collect what was due to him."

The house he occupied in Snow Hill is still standing. His creed was expressed in the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and continued in its communion until his death.

Dr. John Neill was one of the Corporators of the State Medical Society of Maryland, and one of the Examiners for the issuing of medical licenses for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

He had three children, HENRY, MARGARET MARTIN, and JOHN; the last died in infancy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Neill.

MRS. ELIZABETH NEILL, wife of Dr. John Neill, of Snow Hill, Maryland, was the oldest daughter of Col. James Martin, who married Mary Handy. Both her father and mother were of Worcester County, Maryland, and resided at Snow Hill. She was born August 3d, 1755. Her father, Col. James Martin, was the son of James Martin, of Scotland, who was the son of Thomas Martin, of Carmuck. (*See* MARTIN, Appendix.) Her mother, Mary Handy, was the sister of Benjamin Handy, and the daughter of Ebenezer, who was the son of Samuel Handy, who came to this country from Gravesend, England, and settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. (*See* HANDY, Appendix.)

So highly esteemed was Col. Martin, Mrs. Neill's father, that Dr. Neill wrote in his own family Bible the following obituary notice of him:—

Obituary. Snow Hill, Md. On the 15th of May, 1810, was terminated the existence of Col. James Martin, an old and respected citizen. He was a patriot of '76, a disciple of Washington, an honest man. His moral and religious impressions, emanating from a sound mind, disposed him to view the approaches of death with a composure and equanimity truly characteristic. In private life, and in the circle of his particular friends, his urbanity and domestic virtues brightly shone. The recollections of them can cease only with the lives of those on whom they made this heartfelt impression.

Descended from two of the best families in Maryland, whose pedigree can be traced to Scotland and England, and who gained merited honor and esteem in each successive generation, it is not strange that Mrs. Neill's sensibility and loveliness were extraordinary. Her face, as seen in her portrait, reveals her refinement. By her own wealth of nature she drew to her all who could appreciate her gifts, and the best that was in her friends was made more apparent to themselves as they came into her presence. No wonder her husband placed in her an unfaltering trust, and that her

children delighted to do her honor. In 1811, Dr. Henry Neill, her son, then twenty-nine years of age, wrote to her a letter, dated at Philadelphia, where he resided, somewhat indicative of the hold which his parent's tenderness and excellence had upon his heart. The letter was written during a severe sickness of his father, and a part of it is as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1811.

MY DEAREST MOTHER:

How well I know the affliction you are in at this time. I hope it is not necessary for me to say I love my father and my mother. He has been to me much more than a common father. He would with pleasure have worn a threadbare coat, or been satisfied with a scanty meal, that I might have a better education. I have been his delight and his pride. If I were doing well, he appeared to consider all other things as trifles; how little kindness have I ever been able to return him. I well remember, my dear mother, what satisfaction it used to afford you when you could prevail upon me to stay at home with you on Sunday and read a chapter in the Bible. I hope I shall never forget your fidelity. At the time there was not much to be expected from it, yet now I hope you will have your reward, for He who is able to save (with thanks be it spoken) has in some degree opened my eyes. He has convinced me, that there is a kingdom of God; of the necessity of regeneration; and that "whosoever cometh (to Christ) He will in no wise cast out," as He has left us no room to doubt what must be the lot of those who have no faith in the Lord Jesus. Accept of the ardent affection of your son; remember him in your prayers; he will not forget you.

HENRY NEILL.

After the death of her husband in 1816, she removed to Philadelphia to reside with her son. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died respected and beloved, October 19th, 1820, aged 65. Her body rests in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church, Pine Street below Fifth, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Neill.

Dr. Henry Neill, son of Dr. John Neill and Elizabeth his wife, was born at Snow Hill, Maryland, March 12th, 1783. His birth is recorded in the family Bible as "in the year in which the United States of America obtained their sovereignty and independence."

His early education, including his classical studies, commenced under a Presbyterian clergyman, in his native town. He continued his course at the Washington Academy, Somerset County, Maryland, where he received the honors of the Institution.

He commenced the study of medicine under his father, and came to Philadelphia to complete his medical education. He entered the office of Dr. John Church, a prominent practitioner and lecturer upon Obstetrics, who had married the eldest daughter of Dr. Benjamin Duffield, and had succeeded him as a preceptor of medical students.

In the month of April, 1806, he was married to Martha Rutter, second daughter of Dr. Benjamin Duffield. (*See* Duffield, Appendix.) They were married by Dr. Abercrombie, rector of St. Peter's Church, corner of Third and Pine Streets, where Dr. Duffield worshipped and held the family pew.

Dr. Henry Neill graduated in his medical course at the University of Pennsylvania April 1st, 1807. The essay which he presented to the Faculty at that time has the following title-page:—

"An Inaugural Address, on Bubonocele; submitted to the examination of James McDowell, A.M., Provost, the Trustees, and Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 1st of April, 1807, for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, by Henry Neill, of Maryland, honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society."

He commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. The house which he first occupied was on the east side of Front Street, above South. After Dr. Church's death, he moved into his house on Second Street. He subsequently occupied the house afterwards known as the Southwark Bank.

He then moved to No. 140 South Second Street above Spruce. In 1821, he moved to No. 112 Spruce above Third, south side. The house is still standing.

In 1830, he bought the house No. 140 South Fourth Street, where he lived until the time of his death. He soon acquired an extensive practice. Self-reliance and true philosophy characterized him as a physician. He had a sound and rapid judgment, he confided in it, and without hesitation applied it.

As early as 1826, he published a paper on Erysipelas, in which he recommended the use of leeches, giving the details of the cases in which he had applied them.

He was early interested in the subject of Club-foot, a case of it having occurred in his own family. His method of carrying out the principle of gradual extension excited some interest from the success which followed it in several cases. In 1828, he published a case of the excision of the Os Uteri; on Club-foot, April, 1828; on Instrumental Labor, 1829. In March, 1818, he was appointed physician to the Walnut Street Prison. His father-in-law, Dr. Duffield, had occupied the same position, as had also his brother-in-law and preceptor, Dr. Church. At this time he gave much attention to the subject of Delirium Tremens; notes of his views, taken by his student, Dr. William C. Brewster, have been in possession of the family, and were published in the Medical Journal.

He was appointed Physician of the Almshouse in 1821, and was physician to the Lying-in Department. He was President of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons in that Institution.

Although he did not prefer Obstetrics, he nevertheless became an extensive practitioner in this branch of his profession; and was sought in consultation in an unusual degree. His eminence in this department may have been owing to the fact that he succeeded Dr. Church, who had succeeded Dr. Duffield in this city; both of whom were among the earliest lecturers on this branch in Philadelphia.

Dr. Neill was urged, in the early organization of the Jefferson Medical College, to take the chair of Obstetrics in that Institution, but he persistently declined to enter upon the career of a professor.

He was an active member of the College of Physicians. In 1818, he was elected one of the censors of the College, and in 1844, its Vice-President.

He readily acquired knowledge, and had sufficient power of application to persist in the acquisition of any branch of study which interested him. His conscientious intention to stand well as a physician, and the fondness he obtained in early manhood for meditation, confined his studies in a great measure to medical and metaphysical topics. Indeed, his nature was subjective and given to philosophy; and his capacity for the exercise of the deepest and most heroic sentiment was unusually strong. In politics he was a Democrat in the comprehensive sense. The excitement of the times in which he spent his youth, when Royalists and the people were in conflict, deeply stirred him, and attracted him to such a bold Republican leader as was Jefferson. In after years, the astute speculations and the indomitable will of Calhoun, when in harmony with his own convictions, greatly charmed him. He corresponded with the South Carolina senator.

He always inculcated upon his children and students the idea of thoroughness as indispensable to a good education. Indeed, he regarded a determination to prosecute a purpose to the end, as a *sine qua non* to success. Hence the carefulness with which he set apart a room in the house for a study, and provided it with all the appliances of a library; and with patience would he listen, though weary with the labors of the day, to imperfect translations of Cæsar and Horace from his daughters or sons, provided these gave evidence of intelligence and diligence. He believed that, if a person did not acquire a task exactly, he did not get it at all. It was his strong conviction that some knowledge of the classics was necessary for the acquisition of whatever is rudimental in any of the professions; and that the knowledge of a physician, a lawyer, or a clergyman would be more accurate, and his judgment firmer, could he understand the original languages in which the matter of his special investigation was first clothed. He would not consent that any child of his should be without the drill and discipline which the best preliminary schools could give; he permitted but one of his six sons to enter upon life without a collegiate education. When they attempted to

accomplish anything, he never thought it possible that they could give it up for the want of industry or courage.

After forming a purpose in the light of his best judgment, he was very desirous to carry it out successfully. And hence, without urging his children beyond their strength or opportunities, he expected that when they had given themselves to a service they would be chivalric in it, that is, would do their very best. His unexpressed and constitutional expectation of this had more influence upon them than set teachings or remonstrances. One of the books which he recommended and placed in their hands was Foster's Essays: On Decision of Character; On the Objection of Men of Taste to Evangelical Religion; On the Epithet Romantic; and on a Man's Writing Memoirs of Himself. He did not object to his sons engaging in a combat to chastise an indignity offered either to themselves or their friends. He encouraged manly sports in his boys, and was himself an excellent swimmer. He would overlook anything but a lie, or disrespect to the Almighty, and even these offences he would try to forget.

His form was slight but symmetrical; his features regular and expressive, his step firm, and his carriage not without a self-contained dignity. His eye kindled at times, and often his countenance had marked intensity of interest in it. He was careful in his attire. He took pleasure in congenial society, and in short visits into the country.

Soon after his marriage he was attracted by the preaching of Dr. James P. Wilson, son of Rev. Matthew Wilson of Lewes, Del. He became deeply interested in his sermons. This interest was natural, since Dr. Neill's father had been a student of medicine under Dr. Wilson's father. Nor was it long before the truths of Christianity took such hold of him, as to broaden his views of life under new revelations of its objects, and profound accessions to its joys. His wife, Mrs. Martha R. Neill, shared with her husband in these convictions; and on the 26th day of January, 1812, they made a public profession of religion, and were received into the First Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. James P. Wilson was pastor. He was ordained an elder of that church January 21st, 1828. It is somewhat remarkable that in the city of Philadelphia he should have become an elder in a church ministered unto by the son

of the clergyman who preached the funeral sermon of his grandmother, who conducted the religious and medical education of his father, and who was the intimate friend of his uncle at Lewes, Delaware. Dr. Neill then became the physician of Dr. J. P. Wilson, and Dr. Wilson, once a lawyer in Lewes, became his advisor in the sale of the property left to Dr. Neill, at Lewes, by Col. Henry Neill.

After Dr. Wilson retired from his pastoral charge, and the Rev. Albert Barnes was called to the church, Dr. Neill became Mr. Barnes' physician. Very intimate and sacred was their friendship also. In the sermon preached by Mr. Barnes at the death of Dr. Neill, and afterwards published, Mr. Barnes writes, "I loved him as no man ever loved another man." And Dr. Neill said to his children, "After I have been to the house of my minister, to attend him or his family in their sickness, the cares which oppress me pass away; the influence of his presence is to make the temporal burdens which sometimes weigh upon me, seem very light. When with him, as formerly when with Dr. Wilson, I breathe an unworldly atmosphere, and my spirit rises." The children felt the influence of his intimacy with, and his love for the clergymen whose troubles he shared, whose opinions he espoused, whose excellence he admired, whose authority he upheld, and whose congregations, as an elder and a Christian, he was always ready to serve. After he united with the church, Dr. Neill walked among men for very high purposes, and the courage which made him always an independent practitioner never ceased to show itself when any important interest was involved. The fire once kindled for ambitious ends burned more and more for the good of his race, and for the honor of his God. The subjection of his intense nature to principle, and a divine sentiment, was very complete, so much so that in his maturer years, he appeared to all who knew him, as a man to be venerated and loved. Hence Rev. Mr. Barnes, in the sermon preached by him in the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, October 19th, 1845, says:—

"He was made to be loved; and no one ever knew him that did not love him and esteem him. He was distinguished for kindness and gentleness of manner. You were sure that he was always ready to do you good, and that he would do it to the extent of his ability. His heart was warm, open, and steady, and with-

out suspicion. I have known him for more than fifteen years, and during that time have been with him more than with any other man. I have known him in my family and in his, associated as pastor, and an elder of the church, at home and abroad, and have known all his heart. We have been together in trying scenes, in times of agitation in the church; in times that tried our souls and yours. I came here a young man and a stranger. I had no acquired claims to confidence, friendship, or affection; yet in his attachment he has never swerved, nor has there ever been a jar, or an unkind word or look to mar our intercourse. A pastor never lost a better friend—no pastor ought to be more loved than he loved his. He united in himself a well-cultivated mind, a mind clear in its perceptions, disciplined by study and observation, with that which characterizes the Christian gentleman. In his profession, as in his whole walk, he was modest, unobtrusive, and retiring; he used no arts to gain popularity; he was content with such a measure of success as he might have; he never grieved at the prospect that he might be removed from the scenes of professional life here to another sphere of existence. He was a man of peace and yet a man of decided views in morals and religion. Liberal and catholic, he had no indifference to truth, and valued the evangelical doctrines in religion as of inestimable importance."

Dr. Neill's letters to his children contain in them many sentences worth remembering, and filled with his own life, such as,

> "Trust not too much to an arm of flesh; look to God, my son."
> "In all your difficulties, state your case to Him; He will open a way."

These lines represent much of his epistolary correspondence, when serious labor was to be performed, or danger to be faced by those whom he loved, and to whom he wrote. As his children grew in years, and their temptations, perils, and struggles increased, he neglected no proper opportunity of reminding them that a mind not afraid of the Almighty, but trusting in Him, had an immeasurable increase of its own strength for any work whatever.

September 22d, desiring to obtain some rest from professional toils, he took the stage for Belvidere, N. J., and went to the house of his friend, Dr. J. Marshall Paul. After a day or two he was taken ill. His wife and his son-in-law, Dr. J. R. Paul, hearing that he was sick, went to him immediately. The severity of his sickness did not abate. He talked freely and affection-

ately with those around him; left a tender message for the session of the church; sent loving words to his children; and tranquilly died, October 7th, 1845, aged 62 years and 7 months. He was interred in the burial-ground of the First Presbyterian Church, Pine Street below Fifth, Philadelphia.

Resolutions of the College of Physicians.

At a stated meeting of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, held November 4th, 1845, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the College of Physicians have heard, with deep regret, of the decease of their highly esteemed Vice-President, the late Dr. Henry Neill.

Resolved, That they deem it due to the memory of the deceased to express their high estimate of his moral and professional worth, the amenity of his manners, the benevolence of his heart, the uniform correctness of his deportment, the zeal and ability which he exhibited in the practice of his art, his strong sense of duty, and the sensitive conscientiousness which governed his actions in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That the sincere condolence of the College be offered to the family of the deceased in their affecting bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to them as a token of the affectionate respect in which his memory is held by his professional associates and brethren.

Resolved, That a Fellow of the College be appointed to prepare a biographical memoir of the deceased, to be read before the College at the earliest convenient opportunity.

Extract from the Minutes of the College.

D. FRANCIS CONDIE,
Secretary.

That appointment was fulfilled, and the following is taken from the biographical notice prepared by Dr. J. Marshall Paul, and read before the College of Physicians:—

"Dr. Neill's devotion to the duties of his profession was untiring. He read much, observed carefully, thought philosophically; consequently, his judgment was excellent, and upon it he early accustomed himself to rely, seldom resorting to consultations. Whilst he was modest, retiring, and unassuming as a child, he was firm, independent, dignified, and imperturbable. Those who were best

acquainted with him scarcely knew which most to admire, the sweet simplicity, humility, and kindliness of heart which cast a charm over his whole appearance and manners, or the lofty moral courage which ever animated him in the path of duty, raising him above all dread of man and man's opinions, and enabling him to go forward without shrinking through scenes the most trying and severe. He was calm and cheerful with the sick, courteous and refined in his deportment, regardful of their feelings, and ready to administer consolation as well to the mind as to the body.

"His election to the delicate and important office of Censor of the College of Physicians in 1818 (which he ably filled for many years), showed the respect and confidence which he inspired among us—an appreciation constantly justified and heightened. His name was associated with the honored ones of Otto, Parrish, and Hewson in the catalogue of our Vice-Presidents. He was favored too by the friendships of men able to prize his cultivated mind, his elevated principles, his amiable and gentlemanly manners, and his warm, open, and unsuspicious heart. But neither the usefulness nor the endearments of the most valued life can make it ours forever.

"It was when on his way to visit the writer that Dr. Neill was seized with symptoms of fatal illness. Soon after his arrival, his disease assumed all the character of a decided gastro-enteritis; and his constitution, impaired by previous similar attacks, speedily gave way. He retained to the last entire possession of his faculties. He had lived the life of the Christian, and his was the Christian's death." (October 7th, 1845.)

His remains were removed to Philadelphia. On the following Sabbath, a large and deeply-affected audience met in the sanctuary where he had so often sat blameless and beloved, to listen to a funeral sermon by the Rev. Albert Barnes, from Psalm xxiii., 4th verse. "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." This sermon was published by the corporation.

Mrs. Martha R. Neill.

MRS. MARTHA RUTTER NEILL was the second daughter of Dr. Benjamin Duffield, who married Rebecca Potts, daughter of John Potts of Pottsgrove.

Her father was a lecturer on Obstetrics and an extensive practitioner of Medicine in Philadelphia. He was born November 8, 1753, and died in 1799. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and obtained his medical education at Philadelphia, and at Edinburgh, Scotland. He was popular among the ablest men and best people of his native city. He received the appointment of Physician to the Walnut Street Prison; was possessed of high literary attainments and gifts; was apt at putting his thoughts and passing events into verse; was a good musician, brilliant in conversation, and excelled as a lecturer to students of medicine. Had he not died at the age of forty-three, there is every reason to believe that his fame would have been widely extended.

And his daughter Martha inherited his sterling and radiant qualities of mind. The best traits of the Potts and Duffield families were united in her. (See APPENDIX.)

She had a sound judgment; large common sense; quick perceptions; a retentive memory; much executive energy; and a marked ability in conveying her sentiments in quaint and expressive language. Her knowledge of letters was extensive. Shakspeare was much read by her, and her quotations from the many-sided poet were very apt, and came almost unconsciously to her lips. Her temperament was vivacious; her will firm; and with great ease she carried out her plans for the comfort and happiness of her family.

Nor did the love of reading which was acquired in her father's house, and stimulated and encouraged by her grandfather, Edward Duffield of Benfield, diminish with the advance of years. In her later life, Prescott's Ferdinand

and Isabella, and Taylor's Natural History of Enthusiasm, interested her as much as did Hudibras and the Waverley Novels in her youth.

With this healthy, clear-sighted intellect, she was full of wit, and had a most generous heart. Disinterestedness showed itself in every word she spoke, and in everything she did. Her conversation was as free as the labors and gifts of her hand. Her manners were magnetic and attractive, because they were the reflection and the embodiment of an affluent nature not to be restrained by conventional platitudes, and the repetitions of meaningless and wearisome forms. She had many admirers in her youth, and so proud of her was her husband, that he was very desirous that one of their boys should inherit the mark on her face. Of course she could not claim what is generally called beauty, yet her broad and full forehead, her intelligent expression, her winning smile, and her buoyant spirit, drew very many to her. Her good-will never forsook her, nor her ability to put others at their ease when in her company. Her power of adaptation was intuitive and perfect; she could see through semblances at once; she discerned realities and delighted in them; and this gave a raciness and a glow to her words, that made them pictures, and herself most entertaining and fresh. But she was never bitter; she could not wound the feelings of others even when they laid themselves open to the shafts of sarcasm. Nor had she a particle of jealousy; she had many and varied gifts, and was not unaware of them, but never thought of them enough to compare them with those of any one else.

She seemed to delight in another's claim to merit more than if it were her own; hence her life was a happy one; save as sorrows which had to be met, came to her; and then she did not break under them, but accepted and endured them, trusting in God, and at last rising above them went on her way, serving her Creator and her generation.

After her husband's death, which occurred ten years before her own, her house, which was an open one, continued to be the resort of her children and grandchildren. Her love and trust held out to the last, and no one came into her room, even in her days of sickness, that did not go away the happier for having seen her. It is marvellous how many tokens of her motherly affection each child remembers; her name is never mentioned

without a glow of grateful, proud, and loving recollection in the breasts of those who knew her. She was a devout and faithful Christian. With her quick sympathy, and her delight in relieving daily wants, her words of counsel were well received; with very many she is still remembered as their kind and thoughtful friend.

Revered and greatly beloved, she died, June 22d, 1856, aged 75 years, and rests in the Presbyterian burial-ground, Pine Street below Fifth, Philadelphia.

CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF DR. HENRY AND MARTHA R. NEILL.

Catharine,

Eldest daughter of Henry and Martha R. Neill, was born November 17th, 1807. She was baptized by Dr. Wilson, October 10th, 1810. She must have been singularly just or she would not have received from her schoolmates the name of "Aristides." As the eldest of the children she received the tenderest love of her parents. They confided in her, and taught the younger children to look up to her. On Sunday afternoon she heard her brothers and sisters recite the Catechism, so that they might repeat it correctly to Dr. James P. Wilson, who met the children of the congregation once a month, to question and instruct them. After visiting her relatives in Maryland, she was taken sick and died in Philadelphia August 1823, aged 16 years 9 months.

Elizabeth D.,

Second daughter of Henry and Martha R. Neill, was born November 30th, 1809. She was fond of literature in her youth, and was a proficient in the languages. Her face was very attractive; her features were unusually expressive, and her manners had a peculiar charm. Still, her greatest beauty was in her spirit. The wisdom of maturity was combined in her with the vivacity of youth, and benevolence was part of her nature. She inspired gladness wherever she went. She was a favorite with every one, and the love of her family to her was unsurpassed. She was married, October, 1827, to Dr. John Rodman Paul, who is still living. Dr. Paul was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took the honors of his class in 1820. He then graduated at the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M.D. Afterwards, he went to Paris and attended the lectures of distinguished practitioners and surgeons in that city, visiting the hospitals. He returned to Philadelphia and pur-

sued his profession with success until the death of his father. He is now a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and for thirty-five years has been the Treasurer of the College of Physicians. He is also a director in several important public Institutions of the city.

In 1862–3, Mrs. Elizabeth Paul gave herself with unwearied assiduity to the care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the civil war, especially to those in the hospital on Christian Street. There she overtaxed her strength; from this service she never rallied. Her Christian character was truly symmetrical; she lived in the world but was not of it. She was one of the constant worshippers at the house of God, and uncompromising whenever the honor of the Master was involved; her works live after her. It was said of her, by one who knew her entirely, that she was a "perfect Christian." She died January 18th, 1866, and was buried at Laurel Hill.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul had eleven children. Mary Catharine, Margaret N., Frances McIlvaine, Eleanora Ellicott, Henry Neill, Emily Martha, James Marshall, and John Rodman are now living. Three died at a very early age. Their oldest child was—

(1) MARY CATHARINE (PAUL) SHIPPEN. She was born July 23d, and was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church October 4th, 1829. She married Dr. Edward Shippen, January 13th, 1853. Dr. Shippen, the son of Capt. Richard Shippen, was born at Burlington, N. J. He was appointed as Assistant Surgeon from Pennsylvania, August 7th, 1849, and then entered the naval service. He was attached to the sloop Marion, East India Squadron, 1849–52; to the receiving ship at Boston, 1853; to the Fishing Bank Squadron, and steamer Hetzel of the Coast Survey, in 1854; to the brig Dolphin, coast of Africa, 1856–7; to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1859; to the steamer Caledonia, Brazil Squadron, and Paraguay Expedition, 1859; to the frigate Congress, Brazil Squadron, 1860–1; to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1861–2. He was on the Congress when attacked by the Rebel ram Merrimack, and was wounded. He was commissioned as Surgeon April 26th, 1861; was on the receiving ship New York from 1862 to 1864; on the frigate New Ironsides, North Atlantic Squadron, 1864-5; at both attacks on Fort Fisher, and at the final capture; on the steam-sloop Canandaigua, European Squadron, 1866–8; at the Naval Academy, 1869–71. He was commissioned as Medical Inspector 1871; as Fleet-Surgeon, European Squadron 1871–2; at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, 1873–4. At present he is in charge of the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Dr. and Mrs. Shippen have four children: Anna, born October 30th, 1853; Elizabeth Paul, born July 8th, 1858; Catharine Paul, born June 7th, 1863; Margaret, born June 18th, 1869.

(2) MARGARET NEILL, was born 1831, and was baptized November 5th, 1831.

(3) FRANCES MCILVAINE, was baptized March 11th, 1833.

(4) ELEANORA ELLICOTT, was born October 9th, 1833, and was baptized September 16th, 1836. She married Mr. Samuel G. Snelling, a prominent merchant in Boston, also treasurer and director of important manufacturing companies. They have six children, Elizabeth, Samuel, Paul, Linzee, Eleanora, and Mary Frances. Mr. Snelling passed his childhood in Philadelphia. At sixteen years of age he went to Boston, where his father's family, of acknowledged worth and position, originated; and by his personal energy and fidelity now commands the affectionate trust of his friends, and the respect of his fellow-citizens.

(5) HENRY NEILL, was born April 9th, 1835, and was baptized September 16th, 1836. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and entered upon the profession of Civil Engineering. After having been engaged successfully in several public works, he was invited to take charge of the Washington Mills at Gloucester, N. J., and of these works he is now the Secretary and Treasurer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth and Theodore Paul, of Belvidere, N. J. They have one son, Henry.

(6) EMILY MARTHA, was born February 16th, 1837, and was baptized June 12th, 1837.

(7) JAMES MARSHALL, was born September 10th, 1840. He graduated at Williams College, and studied law in Philadelphia. After practising his profession in this city a short time, he removed to Colorado. He married Mrs. Laura Grey, of Baltimore.

(8) JOHN RODMAN, was born August 6th, 1852, baptized March 18th, 1853, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and is a student at law.

Dr. Benjamin D. Neill.

BENJAMIN DUFFIELD, was the eldest son of Henry and Martha R. Neill. He was born July 16th, 1811, and baptized December 16th, 1811. After a thorough preparatory education, he entered Yale College. He was a member of the Brothers' Society. After graduating at Yale he became a student of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He attended the usual courses of lectures, received his diploma, and commenced the practice of his profession. The subject of his thesis was, "The Reciprocal Influence of Mind and Body." His first location was at Yazoo, Mississippi. After remaining there three years, he

returned to Philadelphia and settled in the neighborhood of that city. He had resided at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, only a few months, when he was attacked with brain fever, which left him an invalid the remainder of his life. He died August 22d, 1872, and was buried at Laurel Hill.

The following is extracted from a letter of a highly esteemed classmate, Mr. John Murray, of New York, who was his room-mate in college:—

"In his intercourse with his classmates he was noted for his refinement of manner, his unselfishness, and his extreme sensitiveness. In his habits he was, I may almost say, a unique example of absolute freedom from any of the petty vices and greater sins of a college life—a purer man never left the college grounds. Though of a very retiring disposition, he was a pleasant and much-loved companion where he was known, and a general favorite with all. He was very exact and precise both in his dress and language, and observant of etiquette as prescribed *by our fathers;* he was emphatically a young man of the old school.

His word was as good as gold. His standing in his class was so good as to secure to him one of the honors or appointments as they were called, which one I cannot now recollect. He was strictly observant of the college rules, although tolerant enough of their infraction by others. He was strict in his observance of the Sabbath, and most conscientious.

I mean just what I say, and I am glad to have an opportunity to put as much on record in memory of my dear old friend and chum."

Anna Phillips Neill.

ANNA P. NEILL, was born June 17th, 1813.

Rev. Henry Neill.

REV. HENRY NEILL, second son of Dr. Henry and Martha R. Neill, was born at Philadelphia, October 16th, 1815; was baptized in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James P. Wilson, February 3d, 1816. He received instruction in Latin and Greek from Samuel B. Wylie. Entered the University of Pennsylvania, Freshman class, in 1829. He united with the First Presbyterian Church, under the care of Rev. Albert Barnes, 1832.

Went to Amherst College and entered the last term of Junior class, 1833.

Graduated at Amherst 1834.

Went to Fayetteville, North Carolina, and taught classics in 1835.

Was at Lane Theological Seminary, and at Andover from 1836 to 1839.

Was installed minister of Hatfield, Mass., 1840; remained there until 1848.

Was married to Lucy Humphrey, oldest daughter of Rev. Heman Humphrey, President of Amherst College, August 12th, 1841.

Was invited to Lenox, Mass., and was installed there in 1848. Remained there until 1854.

Was called to the pastorate of the Fort Street Church, Detroit, Michigan, in 1853, and was installed over that congregation in January, 1854. During his ministry in Detroit, the house of worship, now standing, known as the Fort Street Church, was completed, and its membership largely increased.

In 1858, he was installed pastor of the Westminster Church, in the same city. This church was organized by Mr. Neill in connection with the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church. He remained in Detroit until 1861.

During the war, he took charge of the church at Geneseo, New York, from 1861 to 1865. Served the churches of West Stockbridge and Richmond, near Pittsfield, Mass., from 1867 to 1869.

He was installed over the Second Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick, and had charge of it from 1869 to 1871.

Mrs. Neill being in delicate health, he went to South Carolina for her restoration, and took charge, for the winter, of the church at Hopewell, South Carolina, 1872.

Returned to Philadelphia 1873, and organized the church at Bryn Mawr, Montgomery Co., Pa. Resides now (1875) in Philadelphia.

Published Writings.

"The Atonement." Lenox: Biblical Repository, 1849.
"The Revealing Process." Lenox: National Preacher, 1849.
"Memorials for the Dead." Pittsfield, 1850.
"The Sanctuary." Detroit, 1854.
"Abolitionism, its Spirit and Fruits." Detroit, 1858.
"The Westminster Assembly." Geneseo, 1865.
"Memoir of Mrs. Sophia Humphrey." Pittsfield, 1869.
"Memoir and Sermons of Dr. Wm. James." Pittsfield, 1869.
"The Righteousness of God." New Brunswick: Princeton Rev., 1872.
"Dr. Isaac Nordheimer." Philadelphia: New Englander, 1874.

The children of Rev. Henry and Lucy Neill, were Humphrey, Henry, Albert, Lucy, and John.

(1) H. HUMPHREY NEILL, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., August 28th, 1842. He became a member of the church at Detroit in 1858. He received his classical education at Amherst College. His theological, at Princeton, N. J. He was installed pastor of the church at Fort Edward, New York, June 19th, 1869. Elected Professor of Rhetoric, English Literature, and Oratory, at Amherst College, November 3d, 1874.

(2) HENRY NEILL, Jr., was born at Amherst, Mass., January, 1845. He received his classical education at the colleges of Danville, Kentucky, and of Princeton, New Jersey; his theological, at Princeton Seminary. He was installed pastor of the church at Schaghticoke, New York, June 4th, 1872. He was married to Catharine Hastings, daughter of Thomas Hastings, Esq., June 13th, 1872.

His first child, a son, was born August 11th, 1874, and is named Henry.

(3) ALBERT BARNES NEILL, was born at Lenox, Mass., April 13th, 1847. He received his academical education in the Synodical Seminary at Geneseo, New York. He united with the Presbyterian Church in 1863. Entered the freight office of the New York Central Railroad, 1865; and now holds the position of Assistant Cashier, 1874.

(4) LUCY HUMPHREY NEILL, was born May 5th, 1854, at Pittsfield, Mass., was baptized at Lenox, September, 1854.

(5) JOHN NEILL, was born at Detroit, 1856. He died in infancy, and is buried at Pittsfield, Mass.

MRS. LUCY H. NEILL, wife of Rev. Henry Neill, died in Philadelphia, April 30th, 1873. She was the eldest daughter of Rev. Heman Humphrey, D.D., of Amherst College. And from her childhood was regarded by her father's friends, and by her own, as possessing rare qualities of mind and heart.

Her countenance was suggestive of hidden power and resource, reminding one of the vibration and light of the sea. Her eyes were dark and full of meaning. And when she spoke, her truth was in her words.

Thus it was in Pittsfield, in her early youth; thus, when she received instruction away from home; and thus, at Amherst, when, under the stimulus of literature, and the influence of her father's house and the college, and the admiration which her nature and acquirements commanded, she grew in that attractiveness which never left her. She was neither timid nor sad. She received the good that came to her, and enjoyed it.

* * * * Whilst gratified at the success of those who were dear to her, her life was in her affections. She loved her friends; and all beautiful things; and God. She was rich in trust and in hope. There was that in her which caused people to lean upon her, as she strengthened them by what her soul imparted. Her judgment was comprehensive, and seldom in error; and it was made generous by the breadth of her charity, and the depth of her feeling. Thoroughly educated, ripe in sentiment, profound and discerning intellectually, and of a warm heart, she entered the gates of light, beloved, as only such a wife, and mother, and sister can be. She received Christ so fully that her faith was not dependent upon her emotions. It was in the "Lord our righteousness."

Emily Martha,

Daughter of Dr. Henry and Martha R. Neill, was born September 2d, 1817. She married Mr. Robert Ewing April 14th, 1858. Mr. Ewing was the son of Thomas and Sarah Ewing of Philadelphia. He was born April 1st, 1804, and died May 11th, 1870.

The following obituary notice is copied from the "North American and United States Gazette." It was written by Mr. Joseph R. Chandler.

"I discharge a duty to the cause of virtue, and fulfil a sacred obligation to a departed and beloved friend, when I ask to be permitted in your columns to make a record of the feelings which the death of Mr. Robert Ewing caused among those who, for many years, enjoyed his friendship and comprehended the beauties of his character.

With an excellent education, Mr. Ewing was prepared for business. That he would have succeeded in commerce there can be little doubt. His great integrity, his fixed principles of true mercantile honor, would have insured to him that confidence which is the means of business success. But the early development of those very principles of business integrity and of certain rare business talents saved him from the annoyances of the common commercial vicissitudes, by drawing to him the confidence of those who need faithful and competent agents; so that, while he was eminently successful (in the mercantile usage of that word), he found his capital in his own purity of principles and his perfect fulfilment of every obligation of his extensive trusts. Never, perhaps, in our city (where business honor is fully approved and abundantly practised), was there a man who enjoyed more thoroughly and justified more completely the confidence of those who profited by his rare abilities.

Mr. Ewing qualified all his business knowledge, and justified all his business transactions with a solemn sense of accountability to conscience and to God, as well as to his principals, for the motives and the manner of his proceedings. He understood well the laws of factor, as laid down in the books, and he always kept himself squarely on the requirements and permission of those laws, so as never to pass beyond or fall short of the limits of his duties. But he had also a proper understanding of the sound discretion which his employment supposed and of which his position permitted the exercise. Thus he ever acted upon the deep sense of the vast responsibilities which were imposed upon him by the entire confidence placed in his judgment as well as his integrity; and perhaps Mr. Ewing's business action, though confined principally to the management of the large investments here of foreign capitalists, deserves the distinctive appellation of *great;* not more on account of their extent, than because of the unwavering integrity, the unsullied purity of motive, and the sound discretion that distinguished them all, augmenting the confidence in which the trusts originated. As a business man, then, Mr. Ewing reflected honor on his native city; and the respect which attended him through life, increasing with years, was fairly won and beautifully sustained.

Mr. Ewing was of a genial temper, and knew how to make himself most acceptably felt among the few with whom he had special intimacy. His literary tastes were cultivated and pure, but he rarely indulged their exercise for the public. In early life he was recognized as the best censor of the represented drama in this city, perhaps in the country, and some of his other productions were approved by thousands who had little idea of the one to whose talents they were paying homage.

Business, his high sense of duty to the important interests submitted to his management, refinement of taste and manners, gradually withdrew Mr. Ewing from much intercourse with active society. And later he added to his means of receiving and imparting happiness by a marriage which promoted a quiet indulgence of literary propensities and domestic enjoyment, and doubly compensated for the absence of enlarged social intercourse, which he so readily relinquished. Mr. Ewing was the unostentatious friend of those benevolent institutions which so distinguish our city, and while able to act, he gave to several the benefit of his sterling good sense.

The bodily affliction which gradually withdrew Mr. Ewing from social intercourse permitted him, however, for a long time to gratify his fine and cultivated taste for what is most beautiful in the arts and in literature, and this refinement of taste gave a peculiar charm to his domestic circle, while his endurance of the afflictive providence that narrowed his course of usefulness showed that the whole beautiful structure of his life rested upon a religious foundation. As one after another of his powers failed, Mr. Ewing turned with affectionate confidence for physical aid to her who, knowing him best, could appreciate him most highly. The religion which he had honored in his day of strength, fortified him to endure

and submit, and aided his devoted companion to minister that encouragement and consolation which freed his closing days from all fear and all regret. A life so beautiful in the conscientious discharge of all duties was almost sure to close as beautifully in calmness, undisturbed by memories of the past, and sweetened by the anticipations of a secured future.

The writer of this public tribute knew and loved Mr. Ewing for nearly half a century, and it is a part of the homage which he owes to virtue, and of the duty which he owes to society, to say that in all that time, much of which was spent in close intercourse with Mr. Ewing, he never knew him to do an act or utter a word unbecoming a gentleman, and the testimony borne by the officiating clergy at the funeral shows that Christianity was equally illustrated by his language and his practice."—C.

Dr. John Neill.

JOHN, third son of Dr. Henry and Martha R. Neill, was born in Philadelphia July 9th, 1819, and was baptized October 2d, 1819. He entered the Freshman class, University of Pennsylvania, in 1833, graduated in 1837, and received the degree of A.B. He entered the Medical Department of the University the same year, and received the degree of M.D. and A.M. in 1840.

In 1839, he was appointed House-Surgeon at Wills Hospital, and remained there two years. Subsequently, he resided as a substitute in the same capacity in the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1841, he made a voyage to the West Indies in charge of a patient. In 1842, he became a private teacher of medical students, and in the autumn of this year was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University. At the same time he held the posts of Vaccine Physician and Physician to a city district under the Guardians of the Poor.

In 1845, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University.

In 1847, he was elected Surgeon to Wills Hospital, and lectured during the summer at the Medical Institute of Philadelphia on Anatomy.

In 1849, he was appointed Physician to the Southeastern Cholera Hospital, of the city, and made the minute injections upon which was based the report made by the College of Physicians, and published in their Transactions.

In 1852, he was elected Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

In 1854, he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College.

In 1855, he was elected Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital at Blockley.

In 1861, he was appointed Surgeon-in-charge of the military hospitals in Philadelphia. He organized and constructed the first eight general hospitals of the city.

In 1862, he was commissioned Surgeon, U. S. V., whilst on duty at Broad and Cherry Streets Hospital.

In 1863, he was appointed Medical Director to the forces from Pennsylvania, under command of General William F. Smith, U. S. Army, which joined the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg.

In 1863, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious services. He was at the bombardment of Carlisle, and established the hospital at Dickinson College; subsequently established hospitals at Hagerstown. He was afterwards appointed Post-Surgeon at Philadelphia, which position he held until 1865.

In 1874, he was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he now fills, as well as that of Consulting Surgeon to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and Consulting Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Among his contributions to medical literature published in the "Medical Examiner," Philadelphia, edited by Dr. Samuel L. Hollingsworth, have been the following:—

Needle found in the Heart after Death. 1849.
Sensibility of the Teeth explained on Hydrostatic Principles. 1850.
On Obstruction of the Pharyngeal Orifice of the Eustachian Tube. 1853.
On the use of Adhesive Plaster in the Treatment of Fracture of the Patella. 1854.
Case of Pulsating Tumor of the Occiput. 1854.
A Case of Gunshot Wound of the Intestine; Recovery. 1854.
Fungus of the Upper Jaw, and its successful removal. 1854.
Hospital Cases. 1854.
Gastrotomy for Rupture of the Uterus. October, 1854.
New form of Cataract Needle. October, 1855.
A new Apparatus for Fractures of the Leg, requiring Extension and Counter-Extension. October.
A Case of Polypus of the Conjunctiva. April.

The following articles, with others, were contributions to the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences:"—

Spontaneous Rupture of Spleen. October, 1842.
Aneurism of Aorta, communication between Trachea and Œsophagus. October, 1843.

Contributions to Pathological Anatomy. July, 1849.
Observations on the Occipital and Superior Maxillary Bones of the African Cranium. January, 1850.
On the Structure of the Mucous Membrane of the Human Stomach. January, 1851.
A Case of Mollities Ossium. July, 1874.
A Case of Elephantiasis, July, 1875.

The following are to be found in the Transactions of the College of Physicians:—

June, 1850. On the Thyroid Foramen of Os Innominatum.
Jan. 1851. Peculiarities of the Sphenoid Bone.
April, 1851. On the Temporal Ridge of the African Skull.
" 1851. On Canal of Fontana.
June, 1851. A Case of Hermaphroditism.
" 1852. A Case of Tracheotomy in Epilepsy.

Dr. Neill is the author of the following works: "Neill on the Arteries," "Neill on the Veins," "Neill on the Nerves;" and in connection with Prof. F. G. Smith, of "Neill and Smith's Compendium."

Dr. John Neill and Anna Maria Wharton Hollingsworth, second daughter of Samuel and Jane P. Hollingsworth, were married September 24th, 1844, by the Rev. W. W. Spear, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia.
They had four children, Caroline, Hollingsworth, Patty, John.

(1) CAROLINE HOLLINGSWORTH, was born February 28th, 1846. She was married May 31st, 1871, to Lieutenant Nathaniel Douglass Wolfe, Second U. S. Artillery.

(2) HOLLINGSWORTH NEILL, was born August 8th, 1852. He received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1874.

(3) PATTY DUFFIELD, was born January 25th, 1855.

(4) JOHN, was born January 10th, 1857. He is a student in the Sophomore class, University of Pennsylvania.

Capt. James P. Wilson Neill, U. S. A.

JAMES P. WILSON, fourth son of Henry and Martha R. Neill, was born May 30th, 1821, and was baptized by the Rev. James P. Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, September 1st, 1822. He was educated at the Classical School Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated at the College of Pharmacy as a druggist in 1838; continued in business at Philadelphia until 1854; and then went to Superior, Wisconsin.

He married Alice Johnston Renshaw, daughter of Mary and Richard Renshaw, Esq., Philadelphia. She died July, 1856. She had two children, Richard and Patty.

Captain Neill was again married July, 1857, to Mrs. Marcia Ross Wheeler, daughter of Hugh Williamson Ritchie, Esq., of New Castle, Del. They had one child, who died October 18th, 1863, aged five years.

He entered the Volunteer service April, 1861, as Lieutenant of the Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was appointed First Lieutenant of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, May 14th, 1861, and served as Adjutant of that regiment until promoted Captain.

The regiment participated in the following battles:—

At Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7th, 1862.
" Corinth, Mississippi, April and May, 1862.
" Murfreesborough, Tennessee, December 31st, 1862.
" Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 26th, 1863.
" Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19th, 20th, 21st, 1863.
" Resaca, Georgia, May 13th, 15th, 1864.
" New Hope Church, Georgia, May 28th, June 1st, 4th, 1864.
" Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 22d, 30th, 1864.
" Neal Dow Station, Georgia, July 3d, 4th, 1864.
" Utoy Creek, Georgia, August 7th, 1864.
" Jonesborough, Georgia, September 1st, 1864.

Captain Neill was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and brevetted for gallant conduct on the field. He remained on Look-out Mountain, Ga., with the regiment until January 1865, when he was appointed chief Commissary of Musters, Calvary Corps, Military Division, Mississippi, under General Wilson. The regiment being ordered to Kentucky, he was appointed Provost-Marshal of

the city at Louisville until November, 1866, when the regiment was ordered to the plains, and was stationed at the following posts: Fort Leavenworth, Jefferson Barracks, Fort Kearney, Fort Sedgwick, Fort Saunders, Fort Bridger. From Fort Phil Kearney went out eighty-seven men and two officers, who were decoyed into an ambush by the Indians, and slaughtered.

Captain Neill was then transferred to the Seventh United States Infantry 1869, and was in command of escorts for the surveying parties of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha, until the completion of the road at Salt Lake, Utah. Captain Neill resigned January, 1870.

RICHARD RENSHAW, son of J. P. Wilson and Alice J. Neill, was born October 20th, 1844. He served as Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps for nine years, and resigned May, 1873. He married Mary, daughter of Hewson and Mary Cox. They have two children, Alice and Nadine.

PATTY, daughter of J. P. Wilson and Alice J. Neill, was born August 5th, 1846. She married Beauveau Borie, son of Chas. L. and Clementine Borie. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and is one of the firm of C. L. & H. Borie, Bankers and Brokers. They have three children, Charles, Emily, and Beauveau.

Rev. Edward Duffield Neill,

Born August 9th, 1823. Prepared for college in the grammar school of the University of Pennsylvania. After passing through the Sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, went to Amherst College, Mass., and graduated in 1842. Passed one year at Andover Theological Seminary, and completed his studies for the ministry under the supervision of his pastor, the Rev. Albert Barnes, and Dr. Thos. Brainerd.

In 1847 was licensed by the Presbytery of Galena, Ill., and commenced preaching among the lead miners in that vicinity. In the spring of 1848 was ordained, and in the spring of 1849, under direction of Presbytery, went to Saint Paul, then a trading hamlet in the Indian country. Organized the First Presbyterian Church in that city, remained its minister until December, 1854, but declined a unanimous call to remain as its pastor.

In 1855, organized the "House of Hope" Church in a new and rapidly increasing portion of the city. Having been elected Chancellor of State University, and

ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, resigned his charge of this Church in June 1860.

At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, volunteered his services as Chaplain of the First Minnesota Regiment, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run, West Point on Pamunkey River, Fair Oaks, and in the seven days' fight ending at Malvern Hills. Was appointed Hospital Chaplain by the President in 1862, and assigned to South Street Hospital, Philadelphia. Resigned January, 1864, and next month was appointed to take charge of President Lincoln's correspondence. Remained as a Secretary at the Presidential Mansion until 1869, when he was appointed Consul at Dublin. Resigned in 1872, and began the work of establishing Macalester College at Minneapolis. In 1874 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, and held the first services of this denomination at St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Has published several pamphlets, also the following books:—

"History of Minnesota" in 1858, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., pp. 628.
"History of Minnesota" enlarged, 758 pp., published in 1873.
"Terra Mariæ, or Threads of Maryland Colonial History." J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1867, pp. 260.
"Fairfaxes of England and America." Joel Munsell, Publisher, Albany, 1868, pp. 234.
"Virginia Company of London." Joel Munsell, Publisher, Albany, 1869, pp. 432.
"English Colonization of America." Strahan & Co., London, 1871, pp. 352.

Edward D. Neill was married October 4th, 1847, by Rev. J. J. Graff, at Snow Hill, Worcester Co., Md., to Nancy, daughter of Richard Hall of Worcester County.

The children of Edward D. and Nancy Neill—

Minnesota, born March 28th, 1850.
Samuel, born December 10th, 1852.
Henry, born April 15th, 1855.
Edward Duffield, born August 1st, 1858.
John Selby Martin, born March 25th, 1860.

Gen. Thomas H. Neill, U. S. A.

Tenth child of Henry and Martha Rutter Neill. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the ninth day of April, 1826, was baptized July 16th, 1826.

He received his early education at the Grammar School of Dr. Samuel W. Crawford. Entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, where he remained until the end of Sophomore year, when he received the appointment of Cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.; entered that institution July 1st, 1843, as Cadet.

Graduated at the Military Academy as Brevet Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Infantry, July 1st, 1847.

Detailed as Assistant Instructor of Tactics (Infantry) until September 1st, 1847, at West Point. Sailed for Mexican war in ship Empire, October 5th, 1847. Totally wrecked on Abaco Islands off Florida Coast on October 10th, 1847, on a barren coral island without any shelter for two weeks, embarked in a small schooner from Nassau, and sailed to Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor.

The ship sent from New York, in which to re-embark from Charleston for Vera Cruz, was wrecked off Cape Rowan Shoals, and had to go into dry dock for repairs at Charleston. Finally they sailed from Charleston for Vera Cruz on January 6th, 1848, and arrived in sight of the three snow-clad mountains of Mexico in eleven days. In fact they saw the light-house of Vera Cruz, when a "norther" struck them, and they ran so far toward Campeachy in twenty-four hours that it took them three days to make Vera Cruz again. Marched from Vera Cruz to Orizaba with General Bankhead's column.

Was under immediate command of Colonel Guy Henry, Third Infantry. Engaged in a slight skirmish on the road. Remained in Orizaba until spring, then marched up to the City of Mexico and joined his regiment, the Fifth Infantry, to which he had been promoted as Second Lieutenant. Served with his regiment at Tacubaya and in City of Mexico until end of war. Marched down to Vera Cruz, and embarked for Pascagoula, Miss., from whence they were distributed to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory—Acting Regimental Adjutant. Severe epidemic of cholera. On frontier duty, 1848, 1849, 1850; on frontier duty at Fort Washita, 1850, 1851.

Marched to and located and built Fort Belknap, Texas, 1851. 1853 promoted

First Lieutenant Fifth Infantry. On duty at the Military Academy at West Point as Assistant Professor of Drawing, November 26th, 1853, to July 14th, 1857. Promoted Captain of Fifth Infantry. On Frontier duty in the Utah Expedition from July, 1857, until December, 1860. Marched from Leavenworth, Kas., to Salt Lake City, Utah. At Camp Floyd, Utah. Marched to Santa Fé, N. M., thence to Albuquerque to locate present Fort Wingate at Ojo del Oso. Against Navajo Indians until December, 1860.

Served during the rebellion of the seceding States in mustering in volunteers at Philadelphia, Pa., April, May, 1861. Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General Geo. Cadwalader in operations on the Upper Potomac, June, August, 1861. Under General Robert Patterson, in Shenandoah Valley. In organized battalion of regulars at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., which had been captured and paroled, September, December, 1861. Appointed Colonel Twenty-third Regiment Pa. Vols., February 17th, 1862. This regiment was raised by General Birney, who was promoted Brigadier before he fought the regiment. In the Virginia campaign on the Peninsula, Army of the Potomac, March, August, 1862. Being engaged in the following battles and sieges. (1) Siege of Yorktown, April, May, 1862. (2) Battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862. (3) Battle of Fair Oaks. Horse shot under him May 31st. (4) June 1st, 1862, battle of Savage Station. (5) June 29th, 1862, battle of Malvern Hills.

Brevet Major July 1st, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va. (6) Engaged at the battle of Centreville and Germantown in command of a brigade. On the retreat from Manassas to Washington August 31st, September 2d, 1862.

In the Maryland campaign (Antietam) in command of brigade, Army of Potomac, September, November, 1862, guarding the crossings of the Potomac from Point of Rocks to Edward's Ferry. Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers November 23d, 1862. March to Falmouth, Va., October, November, 1862.

In the Rappahannock campaign, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, December, 1862, to May 5th, 1864. (7) Engaged in the first battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862; assigned to command of brigade at the battle field of Fredericksburg, vice Vinton shot on picket line. Second battle of Fredericksburg. (8) Storming of Marye's Height. (9) May 3d, battle of Salem, May 4th, 1862. (10) Second horse shot under him.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel May 3d, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services

in the battle of Chancellorsville. In the Pennsylvania campaign, June, July, 1863, being engaged (after a forced march of thirty-five miles) (11) in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d, 3d, 1863. In command of Light Division in pursuit of the enemy through Fairfield Gap to Waynesborough, Pa. In pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va.

Major Eleventh Infantry, August 26th, 1863.

(12) In the Rapidan campaign (Army of the Potomac), being engaged in combat of Rappahannock Station, November 7th, 1863.

Mine Run operations, November 26th to December 3d, 1863.

Richmond campaign under General Grant in Army of the Potomac. (13) Battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 6th, 1864; third horse shot under him. In command of Second Division, Sixth Corps, May 8th to June 23d, 1864. (14) Engaged in battles about Spottsylvania. (15) Battles about North Anna, May 23d, 26th, 1864.

Brevet Colonel, May 12th, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va.

(16) Engaged in battle of Tolopotomoy May 30th, 1864. (17) Battles and actions about Cold Harbor, June 1st to 13th, 1864. (18) Siege of, and battles about Petersburg, June 23d to October 1st, 1864. (19) In the Shenandoah Valley campaign under Sheridan. At battle of Winchester. Engaged in nineteen battles.

Brevet Major-General U. S. Volunteers, March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion.

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion. In command of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., December 8th, 1865, to March 20th, 1866.

In command of battalion of Eleventh Infantry at Camp Grant, near Richmond, Va. Severe epidemic of cholera; was left alone in command of regiment during its prevalence. Member of Board of Examination of candidates for appointment as officers of Infantry, Regular Army, April 15th, 1867, to December, 1869. Ordered to join Twentieth Regiment of Infantry as Major, at Baton Rouge, La. Upon reporting to General Hancock, in command at New Orleans, was made Inspector-General of the District, under General Buchanan, and when the latter succeeded to the command of the Department of the Gulf, was made Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, also, under General Rousseau.

Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry, February 22d, 1869.

Placed on unassigned list, and immediately assigned to command of Governor's Island, N. Y. H., from May 1st, 1869, to June 1st, 1871. In Quarantine for four months with yellow fever.

Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Infantry, to date from February 22d, 1869.

On duty with his regiment in Department of Missouri. Ordered to Fort Scott to command troops in Southeast Kansas, until December 13th, 1871. In command of Sixth Regiment of Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, and in the field at camp near Fort Hays, until December 13th, 1872. Scouting, to Republican on the north and Arkansas on the south. In command of Fort Scott, Kansas, a second time, until March 1st, 1873. Obtained six months' leave of absence, and made a tour of Europe by himself between March 1st and September 1st, 1873, travelling through England, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, and Switzerland. At World's Fair, at Vienna. Returned to the United States, and on duty with his regiment. Assigned to duty in the Department of Texas, and placed in command of the District of the Indian Territory and of the post of Fort Gibson, from September 6th, 1873, until May, 1875.

On duty at camp near Cheyenne Agency, I. T., in command of troops operating against hostile Cheyenne Indians, from August 6th, 1874, until May 1st, 1875, in command at fight with Cheyenne Indians, near Cheyenne Agency, when he was appointed by the President of the United States Commandant of the Corps of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

The following order was issued by General Pope upon his appointment :—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Assistant Adjutant-General's Office,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 20th, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12:

In order that he may comply with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 81, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is relieved from duty in this Department, and will report, in person, to the Secretary of War.

The Department Commander gladly avails himself of the opportunity to bear his testimony to the distinguished services of Lieutenant-Colonel Neill while serving in this Department, and to his high character as an officer and a gentleman, and commends his example as one well worthy of imitation by every officer in the Department.

Whilst he cannot but regret the departure of so valuable and distinguished an officer from this Department, the Department Commander must be allowed to

congratulate the Military Academy at West Point upon the acquisition of an officer who will bring to the performance of his duties as Commandant of Cadets every quality likely to ensure efficiency to the Corps and to reflect honor upon the Academy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill leaves this Department with the good feeling of every officer in it, all of whom unite with the Department Commander in sincere wishes for his welfare and success.

By command of Brigadier-General Pope:

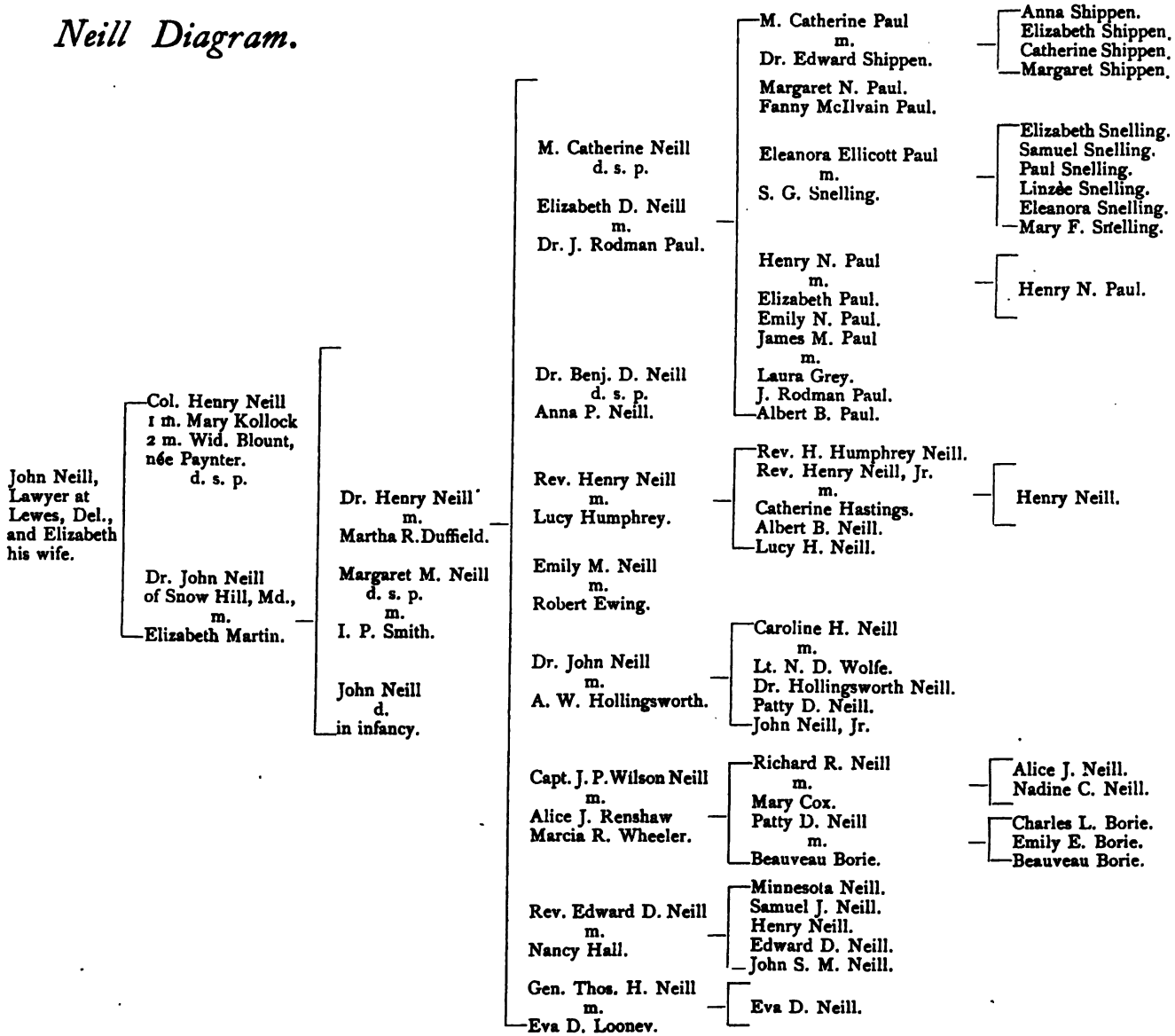
R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: WM. B. WETMORE, Sixth Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

He was married to Eva L. Looney, second child of Josephine and Robert Looney, November 20th, 1873, at Looneyville, Erie County, N. Y., fifteen miles east of Buffalo. This place was named after Robert Looney by the New York Central Railroad Company.

Eva, daughter of Thomas H. and Eva L. Neill, was born September 23, 1874.

Neill Diagram.



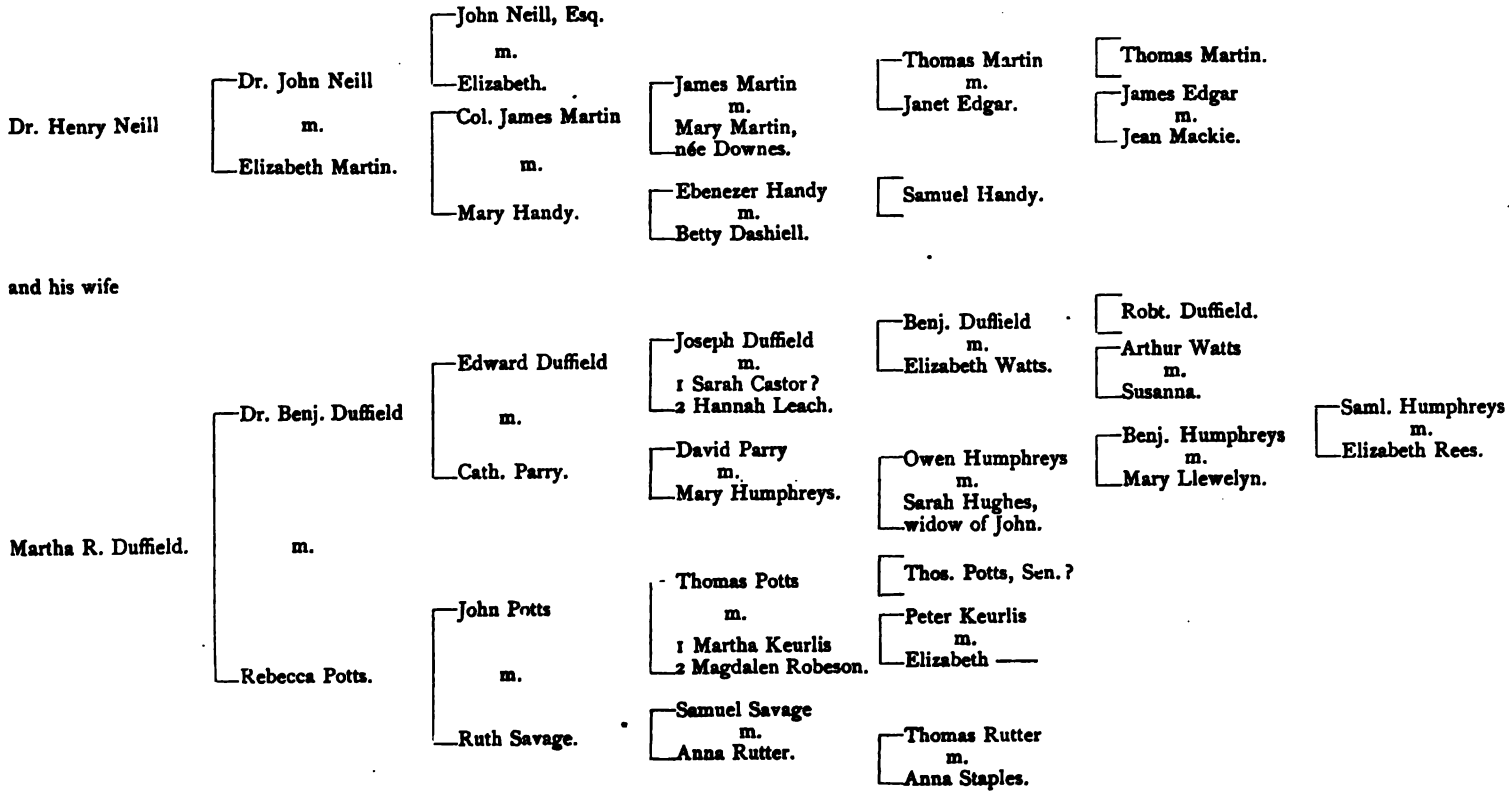
ADDENDA:

RELATING TO THE

ANCESTRY OF DR. HENRY NEILL AND HIS WIFE
MARTHA R. NEILL.

NEILL,	HANDY,
DUFFIELD,	RUTTER,
MARTIN,	SAVAGE,
POTTS,	HUMPHREYS.

Lineal Ancestry of Dr. Henry Neill and his wife Martha Rutter Duffield.



NEILL.

A LARGE portion of the early settlers of Lewes, as of other towns in Lower Delaware, were from England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Even in those parts of the State where the Swedes and the Dutch obtained a strong foothold, their customs and their people were superseded by emigrants from Great Britain. The Rev. Mr. Thomson, 1717, and the ancestors of the Rev. Matthew Wilson, ordained in Lewes as minister of the Presbyterian Church in 1756, were from Ireland, county of Antrim.

Dr. Henry Fisher, one of the noblest and most useful men in Sussex County, came from Waterford, Ireland, in 1725. The Rodneys were from England.

John Neill, whom Miss Fisher, granddaughter of Dr. Henry Fisher, called the "foreign lawyer," came from Tyrone, province of Ulster, Ireland, and commenced the practice of the law at Lewes in 1739. In 1742 his son Henry was born. In 1746 he built the house, which is still standing (1874), now owned and occupied by the family of Mrs. McIlvaine. He was in the office with John Rodney for a time; and also with Ryves Holt. His wife's name, and the record of her burial, are still on the Presbyterian Church book at Lewes.

John Neill and Dr. Henry Fisher each had a son Henry, and these sons were intimate in early manhood, and in the days of the Revolution of 1776. They had the confidence of their townsmen.

Such acts as the following are found in the old records.

An Act for erecting a bridge and causeway over Lewes Creek, from the town of Lewes to the cape side of said creek in the county of Sussex.

SEC. I. * * By this section John Rodney, Henry Fisher, and Henry Neill are authorized to build a bridge and causeway over the creek at Lewes Township. (*See* Laws of Delaware at Wilmington.)

In volume 10th, part 2d, of the Remembrancer, published at London, 1780, for J. Almon, there is a statement of the number and position of the land forces of the United States in 1780. From this statement it appears that Col. Neill's was No. 38 of the Continental organization, and stationed at Kent, Maryland. He was a member of the Governor's Council during the years 1784, '85, '86, and '87.

(*See* manuscript journals in the office of the Secretary of State, Dover, Delaware.) In 1777, Henry Neill is called Major, in a letter of Henry Fisher of Lewes, Del., to the Penna. Navy Board, page 403, Pennsylvania Archives, 1776–77. (Penn. Hist. Society.) The muster roll of a military company having in it sixty-six persons formed for local defence in 1782, of which Rhoades Shankland was Captain; Robert White, First Lieutenant; James Martin, Second Lieutenant; Joshua Hall, Ensign, etc. etc., gives the names of a number of the early inhabitants of Lewes, and the name of Henry Neill.

The Scotch-Irish and Irish Presbyterians, before and after the accession of George II. to the English throne (which took place on the 11th of June, 1727) were sorely persecuted by the British Government and the English Church.

The sacramental test excluded Presbyterians from all places of public trust under the crown. Although constituting in several counties of Ulster more than two-thirds of the Protestant population, they could not have a single gentleman of their (the Presbyterian) church in the office of magistrate or sheriff. (*See* History of Presbyterian Church in Ireland, by Reed and Killen, vol. iii. p. 258, and elsewhere.)

The marriages of Presbyterian ministers were pronounced invalid. With difficulty their teachers kept open their schools, for by act of Parliament, 1714—

"Every schoolmaster keeping any public or private school" was required to "promise conformity to the established church." Every Presbyterian in Ireland who ventured to teach a school except of the very humblest description, was liable "to be imprisoned for three months."

Heavy were the tithes imposed on those who had no interest in it to support this English Church. No wonder the Presbyterians hated it; and left by thousands annually for America; and they were the best people of the country. Says Reed, "Even at present, 1840, in the Ulster province there are in the poor-houses, one Episcopal pauper for every sixty-two individuals of the denomination; one Roman Catholic pauper for every sixty individuals of that ecclesiatical body; and one Presbyterian pauper for every one hundred and eighty-two individuals of the Presbyterian population. Charles II., in his ribaldry, said that 'Presbyterianism is not the religion for a gentleman.'" (*See* Hume's History, vol. vi.)

Killen says, "The statistics of the Ulster poor-houses indicate that it is not the religion for a *beggarman*.

"The descendants of Irish Presbyterians in the United States are at this time,

1840, threefold more numerous than the whole Presbyterian population now in Ireland. And though, for upwards of a century, the stream of emigration has been running strongly in the direction of America, the adherents of the Irish Presbyterian Church still maintain that strong position, as compared with those of the English and Roman Churches, which they held shortly after the English Revolution." (*See* Reed & Killen, p. 514.) And that position was as three to two. (*See* Hallam's History, vol. iii. pp. 435, 442, 427. Also Neal's Hist. of the Puritans.)

To the honor of the British Government and nation it should be recorded that no longer, A. D. 1875, is any tithe exacted from any Catholic or dissenter in behalf of the Irish Church. The Irish Church is disestablished. The Liturgy of that church has also been altered.

"The changes of most importance in the liturgy of the Irish (disestablished) Church may be thus stated: (1) The daily use of the morning and evening prayer is no longer required. (2) Confirmation is no longer made a condition of communion. (3) Communion is no longer recommended on occasion of matrimony. (4) Laymen are not required to partake of the sacrament three times a year, but are urged to communicate often. (5) The apocryphal lessons are omitted from the public reading of the Scriptures. (6) Consecration of the elements of the Lord's Supper is to take place from the north side of the table. (7) Confession is displaced from the form for the visitation of the sick, and the absolution from the communion service. (8) A question and answer explanatory of the Lord's Supper are placed in the catechism."

John Neill, the lawyer, emigrated to America in 1739, from the north of Ireland. The book in the record office of Georgetown, Del., marked N, II, contains the copy of his license from Gov. Thomas, to extend his practice, recognizing the fact that he had already been practising eight years in Delaware. The volume N, I, which would naturally contain his license to practise at all, is not to be found in the record office. (*See* the clerk's letter in possession of Dr. John Neill, 258 So. 18th Street, Philadelphia.) Inquiries were made also in Dublin, Ireland, by Rev. E. D. Neill, for the name of John Neill prior to 1739, in the office of records of lawyers and their apprentices for that period, and the answer was, "Those records were burned in the great fire."

The name of Rev. Henricus Neill appears on the records of Ballyrashane Parish, near Coleraine, Ireland, and future research may show a connection

between John Neill, the lawyer, and that divine. The registry of "Henricus Neill, Hibernus," a student in Glasgow University, is found A. D. 1695. In 1709, "Henricus Neill, Scoto-Hibernus," is registered "Pastor de Ballyrashane in Hibernia."

In the manuscript minutes of the Synod of Londonderry, are found the following records:—

1. In Rout, Mr. Henry Neill ordained in Ballyrashane, July 5th, 1709.

The Synod making the above record met in Londonderry, April 11th, 1710.

2. The Synod gave permission to Mr. Alexander McCracken and Mr. Henry Neill to correspond with the next Synod of Monaghan, to sit at Monaghan on the second Tuesday of October next.

The Synod making this record met in Londonderry, May 3d, 1715.

In two instances his name appears in the Presbytery of Coleraine; this, I presume, is a mistake of the clerks, for before and after these instances, he appears in the Presbytery of Rout. His attendance at Synod appears to have been unusually regular. May 4th, 1735, the Synod of Londonderry met in Rout and made the following minute:—

"Mr. Henry Neill absent, and no excuse yet from him."

"Rev. Henry Neill, ordained at Ballyrashane, July 25th, 1709, died in this charge March 10th, 1745."

These extracts were made from manuscript minutes of the Synod of Londonderry by the Rev. Robert Watts, of Belfast, in 1870, formerly pastor of the Westminster Church in Philadelphia. He says, "these records enable us to locate Rev. Henricus Neill in the Presbytery of Rout." The present clerk of the Presbytery is the Rev. Robert Park, of Ballymoney.

Rev. J. Alexander, minister at Ballyrashane, says:—

"Our old people talk about Rev. Henricus Neill, pastor of Ballyrashane. No account of his family or pedigree is on record."

TRADITIONS

FURNISHED BY HUGH NEILL, ESQ., M.D., THE REV. DR. J. P. WILSON, AND OTHERS.

WHEN Dr. Henry Neill came to Philadelphia to study medicine, he was directed by the Rev. Dr. James P. Wilson to call upon Mr. Lewis Neill, a merchant on Market Street. Dr. Wilson was well acquainted with the histories of both families, and told Dr. Neill that if he had any relative in this country it was this Mr. Lewis Neill. An intimacy was formed between the families; and incidents concerning the arrival of the early settlers, and of their relations to Ireland, were frequently the subject of conversation. After Mr. Neill's death, and the removal of his children from Philadelphia, and the death of the older members of Dr. Neill's family, this intimacy terminated.

About twenty years ago, Dr. John Neill, of Philadelphia, having frequently seen the name of Hugh Neill, Surgeon to the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary, wrote to him and found him to be of the same family as Mr. Lewis Neill, and a long correspondence, which is still preserved, gave in detail many facts already in our possession concerning Mr. Lewis Neill, and the origin of this Neill family which settled very early in Antrim. In this correspondence, Dr. Hugh Neill expresses strongly his belief in the identity of the families. This family was Scotch Presbyterian, and in later times contained several professional men who have been counected with the public service.

Photographs were exchanged, and likenesses were thought to exist even among the descendants of the family.

The ancestor of this family was Adam Neill; and from the correspondence, and the inscriptions upon the tombstones in the ancient burial-places at Bonny Margy, and the Round Tower of Armoy, near Ballycastle, we can give a diagram of this family, and the arms which have been borne by them.

ADAM NEILL.

(1) ADAM NEILL, was born in 1683; died in 1762. His first wife, Margaret, died aged 38 years. He came from Kilraughts, and resided in Balleney, County Antrim. His second wife was Janet Holmes.

CHILDREN OF ADAM NEILL.

(5) JOHN NEILL. Adam named two sons "John," supposed to be in remembrance of a brother John who went to America, and who was believed by Dr. Hugh Neill to be the Irish lawyer, the ancestor of the family described in the beginning of this book.

(4) MRS. STUART, daughter of Adam Neill, was the mother of Bessie Stuart, who corresponded with a daughter of William Neill, of Baltimore, Maryland. She received remittances from her brother, Thomas Neill, of Maryland. She died at Balleney.

(6) MRS. FULTON. This daughter of Adam Neill married Adam Fulton, of the Willtown. She was the grandmother of Miss Fulton, who has collected most of the facts in the history of this family.

(7) THOMAS NEILL, son of Adam, went to Maryland and settled on the Eastern Shore. He married, first, Sally, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Neill, an Episcopal clergyman, who was previously rector of All Saints' Church, above Holmesburg, Pennsylvania. She died two months after her marriage. His second wife was Miss Bush. She died two years afterwards, leaving two children: Lewis, who became a merchant in Philadelphia, and Elizabeth, who married Mr. Andrews. Thomas sent portraits of his children to his sister, Mrs. Brown, and two hundred dollars to his full sisters.

(10) ALEXANDER, son of Adam Neill, married Janet Stewart. He died May 19th, 1786, aged 73. His wife died January 11th, 1815, aged 75. They had five sons.

(10) WILLIAM, son of Adam Neill, settled in Baltimore and married a daughter of Capt. Callender. He took an active part in the formation of many of the institutions of the city, and in the efforts for independence. He is honorably mentioned in the histories of the city, and in the American archives. He had two sons and three daughters.

(8) ADAM, son of Adam Neill, died October 27th, 1777, at 52 years of age. He had two sons, who went to America, William and Samuel. William died in childhood, and Samuel soon after his arrival.

(11) JOHN, son of Adam Neill, left his half-nephew, Mr. Fulton, his farm in Balleney, upon condition of an annuity to Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Stewart, his sisters. His wife was half-sister to Mr. Fulton, who married a daughter of Adam Neill.

(12) ELIZABETH, daughter of Adam Neill, married Mr. Brown. Her daughter Bessie married Mr. Hill, and left six children, one of whom, the second daughter, married Mr. Adam Fulton, and went to America. Her husband died, leaving one son, Adam.

This completes the general history of the children of Adam Neill.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER NEILL.

ALEXANDER, the son of Adam Neill, was the progenitor of a large family in Ireland, having five sons, Adam, Andrew, Alexander, William, and Samuel, whose descendants are now living in Ireland.

ADAM, son of Alexander Neill, was a lawyer at Bally Castle, and married the daughter of Mr. Hill, a farmer residing one mile from town. He had a stock farm three miles from Bally Castle. He had four daughters and two sons.

ANDREW was the eldest son of Alexander. He told Hugh Neill, surgeon in Liverpool, whose letters to Dr. John Neill are the sources of this information, that *John Neill* was the first of the family who went to America.

ALEXANDER, son of Alexander Neill, was born in Armoy, County Antrim, and educated in Edinburgh. He entered the navy as a surgeon to Dorchester French Prison. Afterwards was Surgeon to the Hassler Royal Naval Hospital at Portsmouth. He left the navy in 1800, and in 1802 married the daughter of the Rev. Hugh McClelland.

WILLIAM, son of Alexander, speaks of the time when his father came to Lismority. At one time he lived in Balleney.

SAMUEL, son of Alexander, was for a long time in the navy, a surgeon and a naturalist, and as such accompanied Sir Edward Parry in His Majesty's Ship Hecla, on the Northwest Expedition, when the ship Fury was lost. He died in Edinburgh in 1828. He was a man of great scientific attainments, and his name appears constantly in Parry's Journal.

The children of Alexander, son of Alexander Neill, will next be considered. They are four in number: Hugh, Alexander, Elizabeth, and Janet.

HUGH, son of Alexander Neill, was a distinguished surgeon of Liverpool. Soon after his entering upon his profession, he was appointed a surgeon in the British Navy, and his first service was on board the "Messenger." He contributed many articles to the medical journals, and published a work on "Cataract." He had a large surgical practice, and held the position of Surgeon to

the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. His letters to Dr. Neill are very entertaining, and an excellent sketch of him was published upon the presentation of a service of plate by the Infirmary upon his resignation from the Institution. He remembered his grandfather speaking of John Neill who went to America. He married Miss Hutchinson, and his son William Alexander, B.A. Cantab., is a barrister in London.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Alexander Neill, married Wellington Nelson, Esq., brother to the claimant of the peerage of Annandale, Scotland.

ALEXANDER, son of Alexander Neill, was a surgeon in the navy. After his resignation, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Coleraine, where he resided many years. He married Miss Hyndman, and left several children. Janet, who recently visited this city after her marriage with Mr. Bellas; Alexander, an officer of the army, who died unmarried; and Robert H. M. Neill, who has recently married Miss Macarthur, of London, and who is now the correspondent and means of communication between the Irish and American Neills.

Of the children of William Neill (10) who early settled in Baltimore, his son Alexander is the only one of whom anything is known. He became a prominent merchant, and afterwards President of the Bank at Hagerstown, Maryland. He married Miss Owen; his son Alexander Neill was a lawyer, and married Miss Nelson. He took an active part in the recent troubles growing out of the Rebellion, and from him, in his own hospitable home, the writer obtained many particulars of his family. He left several children, among them a son named Alexander, now a member of the bar of his native State.

The children of Thomas Neill (7), as already mentioned, were but two: Elizabeth, who married Mr. Andrews, and Lewis, who married Miss Bickham, of Philadelphia.

Lewis Neill's children are: Thomas, who married his cousin Rebecca, a daughter of Alexander Neill, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who has a numerous family living in Sandusky, Ohio; Christiana, who married the Rev. Mr. Richmond, and died leaving no children; and George Bickham, who spent most of his life in Paris and died unmarried.

Dr. Hugh Neill says:—

"The name of my grandfather's brother who went to Baltimore was William, and I think the name of his uncle was John.

"I think Miss Fulton's surmise relative to Adam Neill having a brother John who went to America, and who was your ancestor, is very probable.

"Our ancestors came from Scotland to Antrim with the great Macdonnells, Earls of Antrim, and must have been very near to that family, for some of the Neills lie in the Antrim family vault, Bonny Margy Monastery, about five miles from Armoy. Our family has always been Presbyterian."

Speaking of Mrs. Robinson, Miss Fulton says: "She is an old woman and will be able to throw light upon the subject. Her name was Jenny Neill, and she is still living at Kilraughts, where she was born, and where Adam Neill came from to live in Balleney; he was your great-grandfather, and had two sons who went to America, viz., Thomas and William. * * * John appears to have been a favorite name with Adam Neill, as he had a son John who died, and he named his next son John. It may be that he had a brother of that name who went to America."

"Why should old Adam have called two of his sons John, if it were not that he had a strong love for the name?"

"I received your letter and the accompanying portrait of your father's sister; Mrs. Neill, my son, and my maiden sister Elizabeth all think they see in this likeness of your aunt a resemblance to me." HUGH NEILL.

"I have been making inquiries of an old man who formerly lived at Kilraughts, and who knows a good deal about the people of that neighborhood, and he says he remembers hearing his father talk about a John Neill who went to America long ago, he does not know the year, but thinks it must be more than a hundred years since. The father of this John Neill lived in a village called Lawin near Loughquill. * * * I think it most likely that Dr. Neill, of Philadelphia, is of your family. Mrs. Robison says they were all very fond of emigrating, and that there is not a family of the name of Neill in that neighborhood (Kilraughts)." (*See* Miss Fulton's letter.)

"As I mentioned to you in my first letter, I am certain that I have heard my uncle Andrew, who was the elder brother of my father, and who lived at Lismority, speak of a John Neill who was the first of the family who went to America, and my boyhood holidays were frequently spent at Lismority. I can recollect that my grandmother, who was about eighty years of age, talked of the Neills of America, and mentioned John Neill. It is not unlikely if he died soon after his arrival out, and with infrequent means of instituting inquiries, that the existence of his children was unknown to his relatives in Ireland."

"I inclose you the arms which our family have used." HUGH NEILL.

The Neill Coat of Arms sent by Hugh Neill, Esq., to this country was as follows:—

Azure. On a fesse gules, three stars or. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, holding a star or. Motto, "Fortiter et Recte."

To no other family of Neill than the above-mentioned is that of Dr. Henry Neill related in America.

Neills of Virginia.

WHEN General Neill was a cadet at West Point, he became acquainted with Lewis Neill, who after his graduation became an officer of the U. S. Cavalry. Another member of this family, Dr. Sigismund Neill, subsequently came to Philadelphia to study medicine; and through him an acquaintance and correspondence took place with Mr. Joseph Neill, who formerly passed many summers in Philadelphia. Through him we learn of an Irish-Quaker family of Neills.

STEPHENSBURG, FREDERICK CO., VA.
June 6th, 1848.

The Neill branch, from which I am a descendant, emigrated to this country about the year 1732. It consisted of three brothers, Lewis, William, and John, who sailed from Belfast * * I think they were from near the town of Surgam. They left behind them a father and two sisters, but, as far as I know, no brothers. It may be, however, that they had uncles and other relations on the Neill side from whom your branch may have descended, but I have no certain information to that effect, which could only have been ascertained from the immediate descendants of the original emigrants, all of whom, as well as their consorts, have passed the stage of action some years since. They were well informed on those subjects, and I sincerely regret that the third generation, of whom I am the youngest, did not take more interest in the subject * * *

The Neill and Allen families were Quakers, and my grandfather, Lewis, who was the oldest of the three original emigrants, brought his certificate of membership with him, but I am informed never united himself with the Society in this country. The descendants of my great-uncles William and John all left this State many years since, and are distributed among the western and southern States, particularly those of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Now I will give you some account of the Hollingsworth family who were my maternal ancestors. * * *

Your obedient servant, etc.,
JOSEPH NEILL.

DR. JOHN NEILL.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Wm. Neill, D.D., Philadelphia.

My grandfather came from Ireland early in the last century, and settled in Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. My grandfather had six sons and one daughter, who lived to maturity, viz., Thomas, William, John, Joseph,

James, and Adam. His daughter's name was Dorcas, who married a Mr. Henry, near Pittsburg, and died many years ago, leaving several children in Alleghany County. The sons all except Thomas (who remained on the homestead) removed to Alleghany County in 1770–1778, have all died, but left families, many of whom are also gone. My father, William, and my uncle Adam were killed by the Indians on one of my father's farms in Westmoreland County, some twelve or fifteen miles from Pittsburg, in the spring of 1779. I had one brother, John, and four sisters, all dead now excepting Jane Holiday, a widow. My mother, Jane Snodgrass, died three years after my father's death. I was placed in the family of an uncle, Robert Snodgrass, near Pittsburg, where I remained till I was about ten years of age, when I was left to make my own way in the world. After wasting several years, I went to live in Canonsburg, Washington County, where, under the ministry of Dr. McMillan, I was awakened to see my need of a Saviour, was received into his church (Chartiers), and soon afterwards entered the Academy at Canonsburg, the germ of Jefferson College, where I was graduated in 1803; served as tutor two years, studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, October, 1805; went on invitation immediately to Cooperstown, New York, was ordained pastor there by the Presbytery of Oneida in 1806. Accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, Albany, September, 1809, as successor of Dr. John B. Romeyn. Accepted the pastoral charge of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, September, 1816. Was called to the Presidency of Dickinson College, Carlisle, September, 1824; resigned and became the first Secretary and General agent of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in 1829. In 1831 resigned and took charge of the Presbyterian Church, Germantown, which I served partly at my own charges, until September, 1842, when I removed back to Philadelphia, where I now reside and labor in the ministry, as Providence directs, without any particular charge.

Very respectfully, and with most affectionate remembrance of my kind friend your lamented father,

WILLIAM NEILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1848.

Letter from Alexander Neill.

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND, June 3d, 1848.

* * * * *

My father, William Neill, with his brother Thomas (the father of Lewis Neill, formerly a merchant of your city) emigrated from either the county Down or Antrim, between the years of 1760 and '70. My father settled as a merchant in the city of Baltimore, where he died about the year 1786, leaving me an infant aged about eight years. Being thus early deprived of the parental guardianship of one of the most estimable of men, I must attribute to that melancholy event the cause of my ignorance of the history of my ancestry.

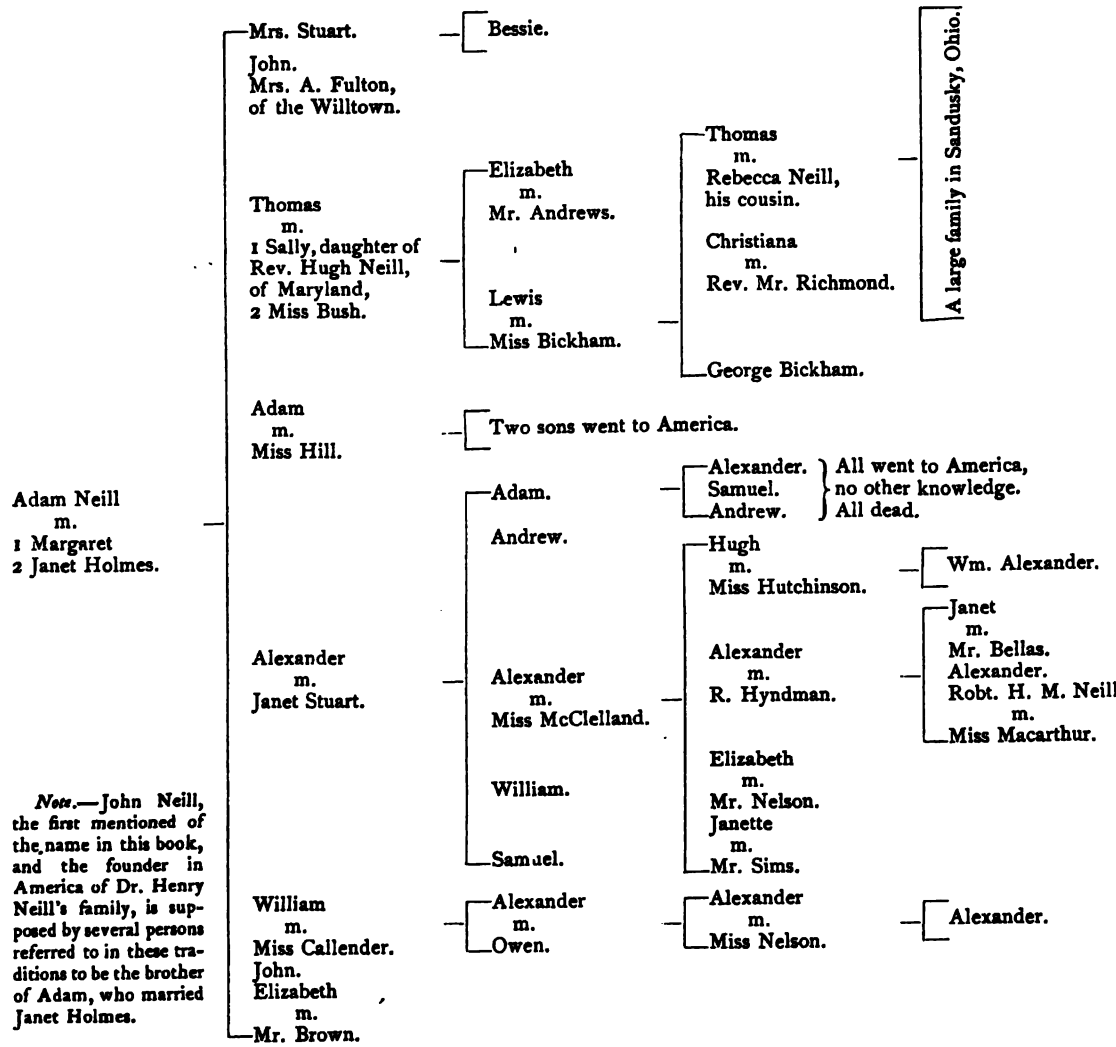
Some years ago I had two cousins living in Belfast, their maiden names were Stewart and Brown; not having any tidings from them for the last seven years, I am apprehensive they cannot now be counted among the living of this world. Some five years ago, when on a visit to Baltimore, I met with a gentleman of our name (Neill); we fortunately put up at the same hotel; on ascertaining we were of the same name, an intimacy and evidently a kind feeling followed our acquaintance; during our intercourse I ascertained he was as myself the descendant of an Irishman, and that his father emigrated from the county of Antrim, that he as well as myself were members of the Presbyterian Church, and before we parted we concluded that our families must have descended from the same ancestors. We ascertained that we had been residing for nearly forty years within the distance of thirty miles of each other, and both regretted that an acquaintance had not been formed at an earlier period. On our parting we promised to visit each other, but shortly afterwards I heard of his death; his family are represented as very respectable and interesting; his name was Lewis Neill. I cannot remember the Christian name of his father. It was quite unnecessary that you should have applied to our mutual friend Dr. Gibson for an introduction; although I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally, I have long known you from character, particularly through my cousin, the late Lewis Neill, and the Rev. Dr. Cathcart, of York.

With sentiments of great regard,

(Signed) Your obedient servant,

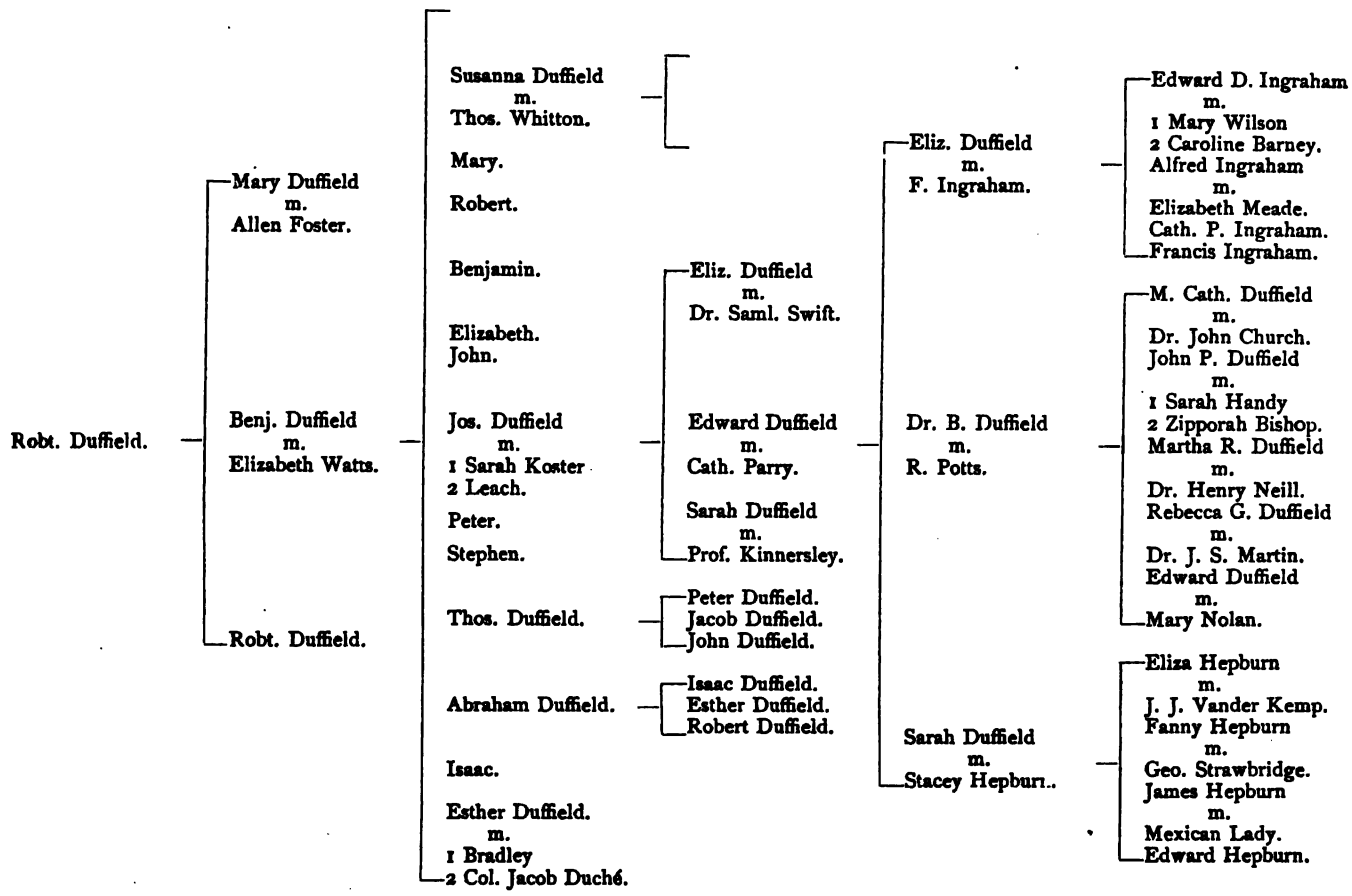
ALEXANDER NEILL.

Diagram of the Antrim Neills.



Note.—John Neill, the first mentioned of the name in this book, and the founder in America of Dr. Henry Neill's family, is supposed by several persons referred to in these traditions to be the brother of Adam, who married Janet Holmes.

Duffield Ancestry of the Neills.



DUFFIELD.

MRS. MARTHA R. NEILL was the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Duffield, who was the grandson of Joseph Duffield, who was the grandson of

ROBERT DUFFIELD.

BORN A. D. 1610.

Robert Duffield emigrated to America, A. D. 1682.

The year 1682 was a memorable one in England. The follies and exactions of Charles II. had become intolerable. His father having been beheaded by the Puritans, he, with his Parliament, made that event the occasion of severe inflictions upon the Dissenters and Non-Conformists. Every member of the House of Commons was compelled, on pain of expulsion, to take the Sacrament according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy. The covenant was burned by the hangman in the palace yard. It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship. A single Justice of the Peace might convict for this without a jury; and for the third offence, pass sentence of transportation beyond sea for seven years. With refined cruelty it was provided that the offender should not be transported to New England, where he would find sympathizing friends. A return subjected him to capital punishment. The jails were crowded with Dissenters, and among the sufferers were some of whose genius and virtue any people might be proud. (*See* Macaulay, vol. i. pp. 164, 166.)

About this time, says Proud, in his History of Pennsylvania, vol i. p. 150, arrived the following settlers from England: John Butcher, Henry Grubb, Thomas Gardiner, Seth Smith, Thomas Ellis, John Stacy, *Benjamin Duffield*, John Shinn, Anthony Morris, Samuel Bunting, William Biddle, &c. &c.

But not only for the persecutions of Charles II. was 1682 remarkable.

In 1681, William Penn obtained the grant of Pennsylvania, and also purchased a portion of the same from the Indians. Under this double right, there was neither conflict nor ill will between himself and the aborigines; and he estab-

lished on the soil over which he had jurisdiction, wide and perfect toleration in matters of worship.

This event occasioned a very great stir among the "Friends" and other Non-Conformists in England, and reached those of Germany and Holland, among whom the founder of Pennsylvania had propagated his tenets.

In 1682, William Penn came himself to Pennsylvania and founded Philadelphia. Vessel after vessel followed him in close succession. Among the passengers were those whose names are in the Quarterly Meeting books at Abington, Radnor, Philadelphia; and in the records of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Delaware; for Penn's grant of land included the "Lower Counties," now the State of Delaware.

Many purchased land of William Penn or his agents, at reasonable rates, and in large quantities. Most of these early settlers took up large tracts of land; Nicholas Moore's consisted of ten thousand acres. These were laid off in the form of parallelograms, from forty to eighty perches wide, extending from the Poquessing Creek to the Byberry turnpike. (*See* History of Byberry and Moreland, by J. C. Martindale, M.D.)

Very many of those who came over in the latter part of the seventeenth century were persons of property, and of no little intelligence; many of them had adopted the tenets of William Penn, under the persecutions of Charles II. and his Parliament. At this time (1682) Robert Duffield established his residence upon the tract purchased by Allen Foster, who had married Mary Duffield, daughter of Robert Duffield, in Sussex or Kent County, England. Robert Duffield was buried in the Pennypek Baptist ground, in 1692, among his connections and neighbors; and was the first person *not* of that denomination who was interred in that churchyard. He was seventy years of age when he came to America; he died A. D. 1692, aged eighty-two years. Subsequently, his immediate descendants were buried in Christ Church, or Oxford grounds, among the friends of George Keith and Thomas Rutter.

Besse, in his "History of the Sufferings of the Quakers," speaks of one "William Duffield, of Ifield or Isfield, Sussex," and says:—

"1660. William Duffield, of Ifield, having been seen at a meeting, was, at the motion of Henry Hallywell, a priest, the next day taken from his employment and carried before the Justice, who tendered him the oath of allegiance, and on refusal to take it, committed him to Horsham gaol."

BENJAMIN DUFFIELD.

BORN A. D. 1661.

Benjamin Duffield was twenty-one years of age when he left England. He had married Elizabeth, the daughter of Arthur and Susanna Watts. In 1685, he purchased a portion of the tract of land which Allan Foster, his brother-in-law, obtained in England from William Penn. (*See* Book E. I. p. 107, in the office of the Registry of Deeds at Philadelphia.)

Benjamin Duffield and his wife were prospered in every respect. He purchased a part of the Manor of Moreland, and added it to his estate. On this property he established a grist-mill, saw-mill, tannery, and blacksmith shop. He owned valuable property in Philadelphia. In the record of his transactions in real estate in the city, he is variously styled, "tanner, yeoman, gentleman." These deeds number not less than fifty. Although not residing in the city, Mr. Duffield took part in public affairs. He was a member of the Assembly for Bucks County, in 1714, and in subsequent years. His name appears on the grand jury in the years 1701, 1720, 1723. (*See* Wescott's History of Philadelphia.)

He is properly considered the founder of this Duffield family in America.

He had thirteen children.

1. Susanna, born Jan. 22d, 1682.
2. Mary, born Oct. 25th, 1684.
3. Robert, born Oct. 20th, 1685.
4. Benjamin, born June 21st, 1687.
5. Elizabeth, born June 22d, 1688.
6. John, born Oct. 13th, 1689.
7. Thomas, born Feb. 20th, 1691.
8. Joseph, born Sept. 22d, 1692.
9. Peter, born May 8th, 1694.
10. Stephen, born May 28th, 1696.
11. Abraham, born Jan. 28th, 1698.
12. Esther, born April 19th, 1701.
13. Isaac, born Oct. 1705.

By his will he left large landed estates, mentioning particularly his son Joseph and his grandson Edward. He also left an estate in Bohemia Manor, on Elk River, Maryland, for the benefit of the poorest members of the family. This estate was purchased by him in 1727, as appears in the records at Elkton, Maryland. The house which he built at Benfield, the name of the family country-seat, three miles from Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, and on the Moreland Manor, is still standing.

There were marked integrity and energy in this Benjamin Duffield; and the elevation and strength of the stock were not diminished by his alliance with Miss

Elizabeth Watts. In his will he mentions only four children, viz., Thomas, Joseph, Abraham, Esther, and nine grandchildren, Peter, Jacob, John, sons of Thomas; Isaac, Robert, Esther, children of Abraham; Benjamin and John, sons of Mary; Edward, son of Joseph.

Benjamin Duffield's Will.

"Be it remembered that I, Benjamin Duffield, of the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, being aged and somewhat infirm in body, but, through the goodness of God, of sound and well-disposing mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament, in manner following, hereby revoking all other wills by me heretofore made."

To Thomas, his son, he left during his life £20 yearly, the rent of a lot and appurtenances on the south side of Chestnut Street. Also, two tenements on the road near Russeltown, county of Philadelphia, during his life. Thomas already had a life possession of all the upper part of the tract of land in Moreland.

To his grandson Peter, he left two tenements near Russelltown, which Thomas had during his life. Also all that tract of land in the county of Philadelphia, which he purchased of Allen Foster, containing by computation one hundred and eleven acres, and all the upper part of his tract of land in Moreland, which he purchased of Nicholas More, fifty acres, in Lower Dublin Township. Also £50, and one-fifth of his plate.

To his grandson Jacob, he left four hundred and fifty acres of land in the township of Southampton: one-fifth of his plate; and one-third of the residue of his estate.

To his grandson John, he left three messuages on the south side of Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, and one-fifth of his plate.

To Abraham, his son, he left six shillings beside *what he had heretofore given him.*

To his grandson Isaac, he left £100.

To his grandson Robert, he left £50.

To his granddaughter Esther, he left £50.

To Esther, his daughter, he left £100, and one-fifth of his plate. Also, a tenement plantation, and piece of land in the county of Philadelphia, containing seventy-two acres.

To Joseph, his son, the ground lying on the side of the alley issuing out of Fourth St., with the appurtenances. Also the use of the messuages and ground on

the north side of Mulberry St., until his grandson Edward attained the age of twenty-one. Also, during his natural life, that tenement plantation, with the appurtenances in the Manor of Moreland, where the said Joseph then lived; except that part already given to his grandson Peter, after that, to go to his grandson, Edward.

To his grandson Edward, he left one-fifth of his plate, and one-third of the residue of his estate. Also the rental of a lot on Chestnut Street which Thomas received during his life. The messuages and lot on the north side of Mulberry Street. Also, £50, and the Manor of Moreland, with its tenement and appurtenances.

To his grandson Benjamin, son of Mary, his daughter, he left £50.

To his grandson John, son of Mary, his daughter, he left £25. Also one-fifth of the plate and one-third of the residue of his estate.

Codicil.

Be it remembered, upon further deliberation of what may hereafter happen; I give and bequeath a certain tract of land belonging to me in Bohemian Manor, Cecil County, Md., containing five hundred acres, and all the rents and arrearages thereof, to my executors, to hold upon special trust and confidence; the income to be given yearly to such persons in the family who shall be the most in need of it.

I do hereby nominate and appoint my said son Joseph Duffield, my son-in-law Edward Bradley, and my grandson Edward Whitton, to be the executors of this my last will and testament. And my said son Thomas Duffield, and my grandson Benjamin Blackledge, trustees, to see this my will performed.

In witness whereof I set my hand and seal.

BENJAMIN DUFFIELD.

December 13th, 1740. [SEAL.]

Joseph Duffield

Was born A. D. 1692. He was the eighth child of Benjamin Duffield. He inherited the "Benfield" property during his life. His first wife was Sarah Koster; his second wife was Hannah Leach. He had nine children. Only three of them survived him, Edward, Elizabeth, Sarah.

Edward, son of Joseph, was a gentleman of public spirit, extensive scientific attainments, the friend of education, and the grandfather of Mrs. Henry Neill.

Elizabeth married Dr. Samuel Swift, a scholar and a gentleman.

Sarah married the Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley, who was well known in the world of letters and science. Mr. Kinnersley was Professor of Literature and Oratory in the University of Pennsylvania from 1753 to 1773. His investigations on the subject of electricity were well known at the time Dr. Franklin announced his discoveries to the public. A beautiful memorial window to Prof. Kinnersley adorns the eastern side of the staircase in the Hall of the New University Building, erected in 1873.

Joseph Duffield died A. D. 1747.

The following are extracts from his will to be found in the office of the Register at Philadelphia.

Joseph Duffield's Will.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Joseph Duffield, being weak in body, but of sound mind, etc. etc.

Give unto my dear wife, Hannah, my negro named Sarah, to hold etc. etc. All my plate and household goods, I give and devise unto my dear wife; and all that my messuage or tenement and lot on the south side of High St. etc. etc., during the term of her natural life, in lieu of dower.

After the decease of my wife, the said messuage or tenement and lot of ground to go into the residuary part of my estate hereinafter mentioned.

I give unto my daughter Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Swift, all the yearly ground rent of property * * * bought of John Palmer to hold forever.

I give unto my daughter Sarah, wife of Ebenezer Kinnersley, my negro woman named Phillis.

All the rest and residue of my goods, chattels, and estate whatsoever, as well real as personal (not otherwise disposed of), I give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth and Sarah and my son Edward, even and equal portions, share and share alike in the manner following:—

To Samuel Swift and his wife Elizabeth, one-third.

To Ebenezer Kinnersley and his wife Sarah, one-third.

To my son Edward Duffield and his wife, one-third.

(Signed) JOSEPH DUFFIELD.

SAMUEL SWIFT,
EDWARD DUFFIELD, } Executors.

JOHN DUFFIELD,
JOHN DURBOROW,
EBENEZER KINNERSLEY, } Witnesses.

The Benfield estate came into the possession of Edward by the will of his grandfather, as did other property mentioned in Benjamin's will.

Thomas Duffield.

Thomas Duffield was born in February, 1691. He was the eldest son of Benjamin, and brother of Joseph Duffield. He was the Treasurer of Oxford Church, of which he had been a vestryman for thirty years. He was also one of the contributors to the purchase of Solomon's Hall for a parsonage. Many of his descendants are buried in the Oxford ground. He died A. D. 1758, and his son Jacob administered his estate.

He had three sons, Peter, Jacob, and John.

Abraham Duffield.

Abraham Duffield, brother of Joseph, was born January 28th, 1698.

He had three children, Isaac, Esther, and Robert.

Esther Duffield.

Esther Duffield, the daughter of Benjamin Duffield, was born April 19th, 1701. She first married Edward Bradley, in June, 1727. Her second marriage was with Col. Jacob Duché, son of Anthony Duché, a French Protestant, and the father of the Rev. Jacob Duché, well known as Rector of Christ and St. Peter's Churches. She died June 24th, 1779, and was buried at Christ Church.

EDWARD DUFFIELD (Son of Joseph).

Edward Duffield was born A. D. 1720, and inherited the Benfield property. He married Catharine Parry, daughter of David and Mary Parry, June 12th, 1751. Mary Parry was the daughter of Owen Humphrey. She married twice; her second husband was Judge Smyth, of South Carolina. It is of this lady that Sarah Franklin, writing to her father in Europe, under date of March 23d, 1776, says:—

"Our dear friend Mrs. Smyth expired yesterday morning. Poor Mrs. Duffield and poor Mamma are in great distress. It must be hard to lose a friend of fifty years' standing."

Edward Duffield's name appears among the earlier members of the American

Philosophical Society. He was also a Commissioner to issue colonial paper currency, a specimen of which, with his autograph, is on exhibition at Independence Hall.

About the same time, he was one of those charged with the erection of the Walnut Street Prison. He was a man of considerable talent, and was noted for his scientific acquirements and his skill in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

"On the 13th, a party of British light horse came, and took as prisoners, John Vandergrift, the County Commissioner, and his son, and Edward Duffield, with others; they took away a large quantity of forage besides." (Page 38 of History of Bucks County, by Wm. J. Buck. Doylestown, 1855.)

He was confined in the very prison of which he was one of the Commissioners to build.

He was a friend of education. In 1794, a charter for the school corporation of the Lower Dublin Academy was procured from the Supreme Court. The original trustees were, Edward Duffield, John H. Gilpin, John Holme, Thomas Holme, Thomas Paul, Josiah Jackson, Humphrey Waterman, and Strickland Foster. To these were added, in 1794, William Lardner, Joseph Ashton, and John Keen. Edward Duffield was the first President, Thomas Paul Vice-President, and Strickland Foster Secretary. Edward Duffield was instructed to prepare the plans of a new building. When erected, it was fifty feet long, thirty feet wide, and two stories high.*

Edward Duffield associated with such men as Kinnersley, Rittenhouse, and Franklin, the last of whom reposed great confidence in him, often visited him at his residence, and made him one of the executors of his last will.

The only literary production we have met with, emanating from his pen, is "Some Observations on the application of Plaster of Paris," which was published by Judge Peters, in 1797.

Edward Duffield is noticed four times in Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Time." The biography there presented begins thus:—

* This building is situated on what was called the Academy road, west of the Bristol turnpike, and between the latter and the Byberry road. The building is now used as a public school. In May, 1795, it was agreed that the price of tuition to each pupil should be 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for firewood, &c. &c.; and in 1796, this amount was increased to 16*s.* Talbot Hamilton became Master of the school before 1800.

"*Edward Duffield*

Was a very respectable inhabitant of Philadelphia, very intelligent as a reading man," &c. &c. (*See* p. 574 of Watson's Annals.) And again,

"When in Byberry I visited the house of Edward Duffield, the executor of Franklin's will. I there saw a portrait of Franklin's bust, a present to him from Franklin. There was also a miniature profile, executed by Wedgewood in white china, now in possession of Alfred Ingraham, of New Orleans, finely delineated. Also, one as a medal, done in France," &c. &c., p. 533.

Edward Duffield made the first medals ever executed in the Province (*see* p. 574); such as the destruction of the Indians at Kittataning in 1756. He also made watches and clocks, and was constantly devising philosophical apparatus for his brother-in-law, Prof. Kennersly, and for Dr. Franklin. He made a clock with two faces, which was a great novelty at that time, to hang over his door at the northwest corner of Second and Arch Streets. This is said to have been at Dr. Franklin's suggestion, who was a frequent visitor, and disliked the frequent interruptions of callers to learn the time of day. This clock he afterwards presented to the Lower Dublin Academy, where it hung for many years, and is still preserved by the Trustees. He was but 27 years of age when his father died, and he removed to Benfield. He was succeeded in the charge of the State House clock by David Rittenhouse. After his retirement to the country he continued to devise machines and apparatus. Almost every member of his family possessed a clock or watch which he had made for them. But few of these are still in existence. He also invented a horse-rake and an odometer, containing some improvements on a French instrument which Dr. Franklin left him by will.

It will be seen by the records of Christ Church that he was an active member of the vestry, and was zealous in the movement for the erection of the new St. Peter's Church at Third and Pine Streets. He died, and was buried at All Saints' Church, near Holmesburg, of which he was one of the founders.

The following is a copy of his will.

Will of Edward Duffield the 1st.

Be it remembered that I, Edward Duffield, of Moreland Township, in Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, of sound mind and perfect memory, order and direct—

My old farm, being the northwestward plantation or part of my tract of land called Benfield, situate in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, bounded southwest by Lower Dublin Township and lands of Jonathan Schofield and John Swift, and northeast by a line of stones and marked trees which divide this from my middle plantation (part of Benfield), beginning at a stone marked D 1771, set in the public road between Byberry and Moreland Township, thence south fifty degrees west, along the line of stones and marked trees across Moreland to a stone marked D 1771, set in the line of Lower Dublin Township, *to be divided*,

and a road remain for the use of my three adjoining farms. This farm being thus divided, I give and devise the northwesternly part, with the improvements, unto my grandson Edward Duffield, son of my late son Benjamin Duffield, deceased, to hold the same, his heirs and assigns, forever.

I give and bequeath the southeastern part of said plantation, with the improvements, unto my grandson John Duffield, son of my said son Benjamin, deceased; and I also give and bequeath to my grandson John Duffield, son of my said son Benjamin, deceased, a lot of land in Lower Dublin, which I bought of Stephen Decatur, containing ten acres, with the appurtenances, to hold, him and his heirs, forever. If any of the grandsons abovenamed die then under age and without lawful issue, then I give and bequeath the land of the one so dying to his surviving brother and his three sisters (my granddaughters), Catharine, Martha, and Rebecca, in equal parts, and to their heirs.

Item. I direct my executors to sell the dwelling-houses and ground at Arch and Second Streets, and a lot of five acres in Moyamensing, and the money arising therefrom I give,

One-fourth to my daughter Elizabeth Ingraham, her heirs and assigns, &c.

One-fourth to my daughter Sarah Hepburn.

One-fourth to my son Edward Duffield.

One-fourth to my three granddaughters, Catharine, Martha, and Rebecca (daughters of my son Benjamin, deceased), in equal parts.

Item 2d. My two lots on Hanover Street, Kensington, bought of Thomas Bond; one acre and a half bought of William Dewees; a lot on the north side of Queen Street, and one hundred and eight feet near Hanover Street, their value to be divided into four parts.

I give one-fourth to my daughter Sarah Hepburn.

One-fourth to my daughter Elizabeth Ingraham.

One-fourth to my son Edward Duffield.

One-fourth to my three granddaughters, Catharine, Martha, and Rebecca Duffield (daughters of Benjamin, my son, deceased).

Of all the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, not disposed of, I give one-fourth to Sarah Hepburn; one-fourth to Elizabeth Ingraham; one-fourth to my son Edward; the remaining fourth to the five children of my deceased son Benjamin, in equal parts. I appoint my son Edward and Francis Ingraham executors. I direct that I be buried by my late wife, and that my executors provide a tombstone to cover both graves, having our names engraven thereon.

Signed and sealed.

Witnesses: EDWARD DUFFIELD.

SILAS WALTON,
THOMAS POWELL.

July 28th, 1801.

Edward Duffield had seven children, three of whom died young. Those who lived were: I. Benjamin. II. Sarah. III. Elizabeth. IV. Edward.

I.—BENJAMIN DUFFIELD, M.D.

Father of Mrs. HENRY NEILL.

Benjamin, son of Edward Duffield, was born November 3d, 1753, at Benfield, the family seat in the Manor of Moreland, Bucks County, Penna. His great-grandfather, who arrived in this country from England in 1682, had settled there, and the house remained in the family, in a good state of preservation, until 1837, when it was sold.

Dr. Duffield was educated at the college of Philadelphia, where in 1768 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1771 received his master's degree; and delivered on Commencement day a poem entitled Science.

The following is a copy of his Diploma:—

Omnibus ad quos praesentes Literae pervenerint.

Praefectus, Vice Praefectus, et Professores Collegii et Academiæ Philadelphiensis.

Salutem.

Cum probus ac ingenuus Vir Benjaminus Duffield, humanioribus Literis Philosophiæ et Eloquentiæ apud nos per complures Annos feliciter incubuisset, ac demum ad Examen revocatus, atque Suffragiis universis comprobatus Baccalaureatus Gradu in publicis Comitiis vigesimo nono Die Novembris Anno 1768, dignatus esset; et cum ex eo Tempore per Triennium, Virum Sese bonum Ostenderit atque in Studiis honestis, multâ cum Laude, exercuerit; Nos igitur hisce Rationibus commoti, in publicis Comitiis vigesimo Octavo Die Junii Anno 1771 celebratis, eundem probum virum ex Curatorum Mandato Magistrum in Artibus liberalibus renunciavimus atque constituimus, cumque Singulis Honoribus et Privilegiis, ad istum Gradum inter nos pertinentibus, frui, et gaudere jussimus. In cujus Rei Testimonium, his Literis Majori Collegii et Academiæ Sigillo Munitis singulorum Nomina Subscripsimus.

GUL. SMITH, S. T. P. Collegii et Academiæ Præfectus.
FRA. ALISON, S. T. P. Coll. Vice Præfect. et Acadæ. Rector.
EBENR. KINNERSLEY, Ling. Angl. et Orat. Prof.
TAC. DAVIDSON, Lit. Hum. Prof.
GUL. SHIPPEN, M.D., Anat. Prof.
ADAM KUHN, M.D., Mat. Med. et Bot. Prof.
JOHANNES MORGAN, M.D., Th. Prax. Med. Prof.
BENJAMINUS RUSH, M.D., Chemi. Prof.
PAULUS FOSTER, Ling. Gall. et Hisp. Prof.

Benjamin Duffield became a medical student immediately after graduation, and attended the lectures at the Medical College of Philadelphia. Owing to the state of the country immediately before the Revolution, there was no commencement, and no Diplomas granted in the year 1774. In lieu of a Diploma, he was furnished with the following certificate signed by the Professors:—

Omnibus quorum scire interest.

Salutem.

Hisce literis fidem facio virum ingenuum Benjaminium Duffield prælectionibus meis in Theoria et Praxi Medicinæ per Biennii Spatium interfuisse operanque sedulo navasse ut scientia medica et sanandi ratione plene instructus atque eruditus e scholis nostris medicis discederet.

JOHANNES MORGAN, M.D.,
Theor. et Prax. Medic. Professor.

Datum Collegii Philadelphiæ,
Die 22do Julii Anno Domini, 1774.

Mr. Benjamin Duffield has attended several courses of my lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery with diligence and care, and I flatter myself has laid a very good foundation for future medical studies and improvement.

W. SHIPPEN,
Anat. Prof.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27th, 1774.

Mr. Benjamin Duffield hath attended two courses of my lectures on the Virtues and Uses of the various substances employed in medicine, for the preservation of health and cure of diseases; and from his diligence and assiduity, I flatter myself hath acquired a competent knowledge in this branch of medicine.

ADAM KUHN,
Mat. Med. Prof.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28th, 1774.

Mr. Benjamin Duffield hath attended two courses of Lectures on Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia, and from his abilities and industry, I flatter myself he hath acquired a complete knowledge of that branch of Philosophy and Medicine.

BENJAMIN RUSH,
Chem. Prof.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28th, 1774.

He was a pupil at the Pennsylvania Hospital for five years, and received the following testimonial from the Physicians and Managers:—

> Benjamin Duffield, of Philadelphia, having been admitted as a pupil in the Pennsylvania Hospital on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, has diligently attended the Practice of Physick and Surgery in the said Hospital since the above date. In testimony whereof the Physicians and Managers in attendance have hereunto subscribed their names the twenty-seventh day of July, Anno Domini 1774.
>
> SAMUEL RHOADES. JOHN REDMAN.
> ISAAC COX. JOHN MORGAN.

In addition to these public modes of instruction, he also had the advantage of being a private pupil of Dr. John Redman; and, when about to leave for Europe to continue his medical studies, was furnished by his preceptor with the following evidence of his proficiency:—

> This is to certify that Mr. Benjamin Duffield has lived with me in the quality of an Apprentice for five years, and during that time hath behaved soberly, and constantly attended the Practice of Physick and Surgery both in my private business and in the Pennsylvania Hospital as a pupil and dresser. By which he hath laid such a foundation for further improvement as I make no doubt with the measures he is about to pursue abroad will render him duly qualified to undertake and execute the several branches of the healing art with reputation to himself and advantage to others.
>
> Witness my hand at Philadelphia, this second day of August, in the year of our Lord 1774.
>
> JOHN REDMAN.

AN ORATION ON SCIENCE.

Spoken by Dr. Benjamin Duffield at a performance of Solemn Music and Orations in the Hall of the College of Philadelphia.

In Wisdom's lore the tender mind to frame,
The youthful breast to fire with Virtue's flame,
The thoughts to raise, the passions to control,
And plant each God-like purpose in the soul;
To Science this illustrious field's assigned,
To send the rays of knowledge o'er mankind.
For this were planned the noble works of art,
T'unfold the embryo powers of the heart,
To guide each movement to its native goal,
And scan the systems of the mighty whole.
Heav'n has on earth the reasoning gift bestowed,
And in her breast sublime ideas sowed;
But as it fares with rich luxuriant land,
When left to chance, nor tilled by Culture's hand,
For fragrant flowers, the rankling weeds arise,
Poison the plains and all their charms disguise;
So when the thoughts are in a lawless state,
Which in the mind's fair garden vegetate,
Soon shall intentions foul pollute the breast,
Like noxious weeds that verdant lawns infest.
Not more distinguished in creation's chain
Is man, by reason, o'er the bestial train,
Than man from man by *education* made,
When native sense by *Science* is arrayed,
When ev'ry faculty matured by skill,
Obeys the dictates of the sapient will,
Then led by *Science*, Fancy wings her flight
Round the wide world, or to the realms of light,
Extracting wisdom from each scene below,
Or soaring 'mid the radiant planet's glow—
Where, wonder-struck, she finds their sparkling rays,
But bright reflections from the solar blaze!
And views with steady eye those wandering stars,
That fright the world with prodigies and wars!
By *Science* youthful minds are taught to know

What to their God, their country, friends, they owe;
What springs direct the microcosm, man,
What bids a savage like a sage to shine,
Or makes an Attila* an Antonine.†
All that ennobles man's exalted race,
All that Religion, Virtue, Truth, embrace!
'Tis hers with loftier feelings to inspire,
And fit a mortal for a heavenly choir!

Dr. Benjamin Duffield went to Edinburgh to attend medical lectures, and after spending some time upon the continent returned to this country.

In 1778, he married Rebecca Potts, daughter of John Potts, of Pottsgrove.

Marriage Settlement inter *Benjamin Duffield and Rebecca Potts*, 1778.

This Indenture, Tripartite, made the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, between BENJAMIN DUFFIELD, of Pottstown, in the county of Philadelphia, Practitioner of Physick, of the first part, REBECCA POTTS, of the same place, spinster, of the second part, and Samuel Potts and Andrew Robeson, of the same place, and Edward Duffield, of the Manor of Moreland, gentleman, of the third part. Whereas, a marriage is shortly intended to be had and solemnized between the said Benjamin Duffield and Rebecca Potts, and it is agreed between them that notwithstanding the said intended marriage, the just and full sum of seven hundred pound . . lawful money of Pennsylvania, part of the fortune or portion given and bequeathed unto her, the said Rebecca Potts, in and by the last will and testament of her late father, John Potts, deceased, shall be settled on and be and remain to and for the sole and separate use and estate of her, the said Rebecca Potts, and that he, the said Benjamin Duffield, shall not nor will intermeddle with, nor have any right to the same. Now this indenture witnesseth, that the said Benjamin Duffield for making the said agreement good and effectual in the law in consideration of the said intended marriage, and of the sum of five shillings lawful money aforesaid to him in hand paid by the said Samuel Potts, Edward Duffield, and Andrew Robeson, at or before the sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, doth for himself, his executors and administrators, hereby covenant, promise, declare, and agree to and with the said Samuel Potts, Edward Duffield, and Andrew Robeson, and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, by these presents, that notwithstanding the said marriage shall take effect, the aforesaid

* The tyrannical king of the Huns.
† Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, equally famed for his clemency and philosophy.

just and full sum of seven hundred pound . . part of the fortune or portion which she, the said Rebecca Potts, is entitled to as aforesaid, shall at all times hereafter be taken, accounted, and reckoned as a separate and distinct estate of and from the estate of him, the said Benjamin Duffield, and no ways subject to him, or to be charged or forfeited by any act, matter, or thing done, or to be done by him, but shall, with the increase or profits that shall or may hereafter be gotten or made of the same, be disposed and employed by the said Samuel Potts, Edward Duffield, and Andrew Robeson, and the survivor of them, to the sole and separate use and disposal of the said Rebecca Potts during her coverture, in such manner as she shall from time to time direct, and subject to such disposition as the said Rebecca Potts at any time, by her last will and testament duly executed, shall direct and approve. And in case of the decease of the said Rebecca Potts without making any disposition by will as aforesaid, then to the use of the issue of the said Rebecca Potts by the present or any other subsequent marriage; but, for want of such disposition by will and of issue, then the said sum of seven hundred pound . . and the increase or profit gained on the same, to be paid over by the said Samuel Potts, Edward Duffield, and Andrew Robeson, or the survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of such survivor, unto the said Benjamin Duffield, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to and for his and their sole and absolute use and disposal. And also that it shall and may be lawful for the said Rebecca at any time hereafter, notwithstanding the said coverture, by any will or wills in writing duly executed by her, to bequeath, give, and dispose of the said sum of seven hundred pound . . or any part thereof to such person or persons, and in such manner as she shall think proper. And further, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Samuel Potts, Edward Duffield, and Andrew Robeson, and the survivor of them, and the executors or administrators of such survivor, to commence and prosecute any suit or action at law or in equity in the name or names of the said Benjamin Duffield and Rebecca Potts, his intended wife, for the recovery of any sum or sums of money due or to grow due to the said Rebecca on her separate estate as aforesaid. And that he, the said Benjamin Duffield, shall not release or discharge the said action or suit without the consent in writing of the said trustees, but shall avow, support, maintain, and justify the same. And the said Samuel Potts, Edward Duffield, and Andrew Robeson, for themselves, their executors, and administrators, do hereby covenant and agree to, and with the said Benjamin Duffield and Rebecca Potts, their executors, administrators, and assigns, that they, the said Samuel Potts, Edward Duffield, and Andrew Robeson, shall and will receive, take, and apply the aforesaid sum of seven hundred pound . . hereinbefore settled on the said Rebecca Potts or intended so to be settled to and for the uses and purposes hereinbefore mentioned, limited, appointed, expressed, and declared. Provided, lastly, and it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the parties to these presents, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Benjamin Duffield, and the said Rebecca, his intended wife, and the

said Samuel Potts, Edward Duffield, and Andrew Robeson, or any two of them, or the survivor of them, at any time hereafter, by any writing under their respective hands and seals and attested by two credible witnesses, to revoke, make void, alter, or change all or any of the uses and estates hereinbefore limited and declared or intended so to be, and declare other and new uses for the same or any part or parcel thereof, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

BENJAMIN DUFFIELD. [SEAL.]
REBECCA POTTS. [SEAL.]
SAMUEL POTTS. [SEAL.]
EDWARD DUFFIELD. [SEAL.]
ANDREW ROBESON. [SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

JESSE POTTS,
NATHANIEL POTTS.

Dr. Duffield's first public position was that of a surgeon in charge of a military hospital at Reading, Pa., during the Revolutionary War. After the war he settled in Philadelphia, and soon acquired a large practice.

His familiarity with modern languages, which he obtained by residence on the continent, gained him the practice of a large number of foreign families, who at that time sought Philadelphia as a place of residence.

He was one of the early lecturers upon obstetrics, but no public announcement of his lectures has been found prior to the following: "Dr. B. Duffield's introduction to his Summer Course of Midwifery Lectures will be delivered this day at Mr. Charles Little's School-house at 6 o'clock in the evening, April 6th, 1793." He had a large number of office students to whom he gave daily instruction.

In connection with Dr. Deveze, a French physician, he was appointed a physician to the Yellow Fever Hospital at Bush Hill, in 1793, and was voted the sum of five hundred dollars by the Committee of Safety, in appreciation of his services.

He also held the appointment of physician to the Walnut Street Prison until the time of his death. And it is probable, that, holding these public positions, his attention and study were directed to those subjects which he elucidated in a course of lectures. The ticket reads—

"DR. B. DUFFIELD'S COURSE OF LECTURES
ON THE
DISEASES OF HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC.,
WITH MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS ON THE AMERICAN
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC."

He was one of the original corporators of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and it is believed devised the seal and motto which it bears.

The first volume of Transactions ever published by the College contains an article from his pen. It is entitled, "A Case of Inversion of the Uterus." Although he was a very ready writer and speaker, he left but few records. His style was probably better exhibited in a report published at the request of the Humane Society, a very respectable charity of those days. In social life he was the centre of attraction. His hospitality was proverbial; and his genial humor was contagious.

His house was the resort of wits and scholars, poets and divines. He was always ready at repartee, and gifted as an impromptu writer of verse. Some of his efforts appeared in print, often without his knowledge, and were attributed to others. The lines "On Commodore Barney's Victory over General Monk," which attracted some attention at the time, were attributed for many years to a well-known author and editor of this city. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a constant attendant at St. Peter's Church.

He died in 1799, leaving two sons and three daughters. All of the latter married physicians, viz., Dr. John Church, Dr. Henry Neill, and Dr. John S. Martin, of Maryland.

Dr. JOHN CHURCH, who married Catharine, Dr. Duffield's eldest daughter, April 14th, 1798, was born in Southwark in the year 1774. He was of Swedish descent; his great-grandfather died in this city, in 1740, at sixty-three years of age; and although the family was a large one, as the records of the old Swede's Church indicate, few or none remain bearing the name. Dr. Church received his degree of A. B., 1792. He studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Duffield.

He graduated in medicine in 1797, and presented an experimental thesis on "Camphor," which may be found in the published volumes of Theses.

He succeeded to a large practice upon the death of his father-in-law, and it was greatly increased by his own ability and popularity. He was also appointed physician to the Walnut Street Prison in 1799. He continued Dr. Duffield's private course of instruction, and also his course upon midwifery.

In 1802 his classes in Obstetrics became very large, and he associated with him in these courses Dr. James, in order that more practical advantages might be given to his pupils in attendance upon midwifery cases.

In 1797 he was elected one of the physicians to the Almshouse, and in 1803, with a view to extend still further the clinical advantages of his pupils, he proposed to the managers of the Almshouse that he and Dr. James should attend the lying-in ward, on condition that they should be allowed to have one of their pupils present at each case of labor. The application was granted, and much valuable information was communicated in this responsible department of medicine. In November, 1805, the managers, through the efforts of Drs. Church and James, secured the privilege to deliver clinical lectures to a class of students in the "Green" and "Dead-house" during the winter. Dr. Church's lectures upon obstetrics at the Almshouse now attracted much attention, and as at that time no course upon obstetrics was given at the University, he was induced to apply for permission to give his course in that institution. This was granted to him, and this course of lectures was the first complete course upon obstetrics given in the University.

Besides being one of the curators of the American Philosophical Society, he was an active participator in many of the societies and charities of the day.

He died at his residence in Second Street below South (afterwards occupied by the Southwark Bank), in 1806, in the midst of a large practice and one of the most successful lecturers of his day.

Dr. HENRY NEILL, who married Martha Rutter, Dr. Duffield's second daughter, was an extensive practitioner in Philadelphia. Of him a notice has already been given. (*See* Neill Record.)

Dr. JOHN S. MARTIN, of Snow Hill, Maryland, who married Rebecca, Dr. Duffield's third daughter, was well known throughout Worcester County, Md., for his sterling integrity and his universally recognized medical skill. He was

widely sought for as a physician, and greatly beloved and respected as a man. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years a beloved and revered elder. He had faculties which fitted him for any responsible station in life. He was for several years a member of the Governor's Council; and also an Examiner of the State Medical Society for the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He had much executive energy. His judgment was a kind of innate sagacity. His memory was so good that he never lost sight of a fact. He excelled in epistolary writing, which was quite extensive when his son John was offered the heirship of the Kilquhanity estate. A gentleman in Scotland said he had never read abler letters than those of Dr. John S. Martin. His mind was incisive and clear; and his heart was a loving one. The friendship between himself and his kinsman, Dr. Henry Neill, was beautiful and enduring, a fitting counterpart to the attachment of the sisters whom they married. He died November 21st, 1843.

DR. DUFFIELD'S CHILDREN.

The children of Dr. Benjamin Duffield and Rebecca Potts were, Mary Catharine, Martha Rutter, Edward, John Potts, and Rebecca Grace.

(1) MARY CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Duffield, was born April 9th, 1779, and married Dr. Church April 14th, 1798. She died, leaving no children, February 9th, 1804. The following is a copy of an obituary notice of her from Poulson's "Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser," Friday, February 10th, 1804:—

"On Thursday afternoon, 9th inst., in the twenty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. Catharine Church, wife of Dr. John Church, of this city. By the death of this truly amiable and good woman, her husband has met with a severe and heavy affliction, her brothers and sisters have sustained a great and irreparable loss, and her numerous relations, friends, and acquaintances will have to mourn for one who was deservedly loved and esteemed by them."

(2) MARTHA RUTTER, second daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Duffield, was born August 5th, 1780, and married Dr. Henry Neill. (*See* Neill Record.)

They had ten children: Catharine, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Anna, Henry, Emily, John, Wilson, Edward, Thomas. (*See* Neill Record.)

(3) REBECCA GRACE, youngest daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Rebecca Duffield, was born September 7th, 1786. She married Dr. Martin. (*See* Martin Appendix.)

She was a much beloved sister, daughter, and wife. She had those qualities

of character which won the confidence and the affection of her household and her friends. Unaffected kindness marked her life; and withal a cheerfulness in her tone and manner which was magnetic and refreshing. Soon after going to Snow Hill, she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church, and died a consistent member of it, November 21st, 1843. Dr. and Mrs. Martin are interred at Snow Hill, Maryland.

They had twelve children, three of whom died young. The rest are as follows:—

Dr. Martin's Children.

(1) John Church, born March 11th, 1806; married Caroline Becker, of Philadelphia, daughter of Louis and Mary Krumbhaar, October 27th, 1835. He was a merchant in early life, and for many years was a member of the City Councils of Philadelphia. He died April, 1875. They had seven children. Louis, born at Philadelphia, December 27h, 1836, died October 24th, 1838; Rebecca, born September 22d, 1838; Mary, born August 31st, 1840; Emma, born September 5th, 1842; John, born November 16th, 1844; Henry, born February 24th, 1851, died October 6th, 1852; Caroline, born July 3d, 1848, died October 4th, 1850. Mrs. Caroline Martin died greatly and widely beloved, May 10th, 1874. A beautiful tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. John C. Martin at his funeral, by Rev. Mr. Colfelt, of Philadelphia.

(2) Henry Neill, was born July 28th, 1809. He graduated at Princeton College with high honor. Not only were his acquirements profound, but his natural gifts were of a superior order. He had rare intellectual power, such as men have who make their mark in the world. He delighted in truth and in the search for it. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Adams, of Mississippi. They had two children, Anna, and Henry who married Miss Hebron, of Mississippi. Dr. Henry N. Martin died October 4th, 1844, aged 35 years, honored and universally esteemed.

(3) Rebecca Potts, was born December 4th, 1811, and died unmarried, November 24th, 1846, greatly beloved and respected. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

(4) George was the third son of Dr. John S. and Rebecca Martin. He was born October 21st, 1816. He engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Margaret M. Dixon, of Mississippi. They had three children, Catharine, who married Judge Franklin, of Maryland; a son who died young; and Georgiana, who married Mr. Simrall, of Mississippi. George died October 11th, 1844, aged 28 years. His memory abides with his friends.

(5) SARAH SELBY, was born April 14th, 1819. She married the Rev. Isaac K. Handy, of Maryland, an able and faithful minister. She had one son, James, and died October 14th, 1853. Her kindness and fidelity will never be forgotten.

(6) EDWARD DUFFIELD, was born March 25th, 1823. He graduated at Amherst College, then entered upon the study of, and afterwards practised, the law in Maryland. He married Sarah Richardson, of Denton, Maryland. They had five children. Edward died young; Lucy married T. P. Wharton, of Snow Hill, Maryland; William, John, and Edward are living. Mr. Edward D. Martin had the affection and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

(7) MARGARET NEILL, was born September 5th, 1825. She married William H. Purnell, LL.D. Mr. Purnell was admitted to the bar and practised his profession in Maryland. He organized and commanded the "Purnell Legion" during the Rebellion. After the war he was elected "Chancellor of the Treasury" of Maryland by a large majority. Retiring from political life, he was elected President of Delaware College, which institution is now flourishing under his administration. They had ten children; five died young. Those living are, Elizabeth, Caroline, Edward, William, Grace.

(8) THOMAS EDGAR, was born October 8th, 1827, and died unmarried, July 28th, 1870. He had many friends.

(9) MARY KING, was born March 12th, 1831. She married Hon. Isaac D. Jones, of Maryland. Mr. Jones has been for many years one of the leading lawyers of his State. Twice he has been forced into public life. His high moral standing and knowledge of national interests led the voters of his district to select him as their representative in Congress, where he served for several terms. And when the office of Attorney-General of the State was vacant, such was the public estimate of his professional skill and executive energy, that he was compelled to serve in that capacity for four years. He was Commissioner and Chairman of the Committee to settle the Boundary Line between Maryland and Virginia, and his report is one of acknowledged ability. After his retirement from public life, he resumed the practice of the law in Baltimore, where, as a distinguished member of the bar, and an active elder in the Presbyterian Church, he commands the respect of the community.

EDWARD DUFFIELD.

(4) EDWARD, son of Dr. Benjamin and Rebecca Duffield, was born December, 1783. He engaged in business, and married Miss Mary Nolan. They had two children, Benjamin and Mary. Benjamin is at the United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia, in the Paymaster's department. Mary married Lewis R. Justice. She had six children, four of whom are living. Edward Duffield died January 16th, 1825, in the forty-third year of his age; and is buried in the ground of St. Mary's Church, Fourth Street above Spruce, Philadelphia.

JOHN POTTS DUFFIELD.

(5) JOHN POTTS, youngest son of Benjamin and Rebecca Duffield, was born November 2d, 1784. His parents having died when he was very young, and his father's house being near the Delaware River, he became fond of a sea-faring life; and insisted upon following the vocation of a sailor. He acquitted himself so well that he was rapidly promoted. He invested a part of his patrimony in a vessel, and commanded it himself, made many voyages to the East Indies and elsewhere. When on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Martin, at Snow Hill, Maryland, he became attached to Miss Sally Handy, and they were married. At his wife's persuasion he relinquished his sea-faring life, and became a merchant.

After witnessing the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the Presbyterian Church, he determined to lead a Christain life. Soon he was elected an elder in the church.

He formed a second marriage with Miss Bishop in 1821. The decided elements in Captain Duffield's natural character made him firm and active in religion.

An interesting memoir of him has been written and published by Irving Spence, Esq., of Worcester County, Maryland, in his work entitled "Letters on the Early History of the Presbyterian Church in America." He died in 1830, leaving six children, John, Nancy, Saunders, Charles, Edward, Anna.

(1) JOHN POTTS DUFFIELD, eldest son of John P. and Sarah Duffield, studied law in the office of Mr. Irving Spence, Snow Hill, Maryland; he was admitted to the bar; went to the south, and became Mayor of Natchez. He was the law partner of Hon. S. S. Prentiss, and was Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals. He married Miss Tunstall, of Kentucky, and left two children, Harry T. and Rosa M.

(2) NANCY, eldest daughter of John P. and Sarah Duffield, married Dr. Riley, a gentleman of education and refinement. He was a student at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John S. Martin, and graduated in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1839. After his marriage, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Snow Hill. His career was a short one. He was killed in 1846, having been thrown from a horse on the way to visit a patient. Nancy Riley died a few years after her marriage. They had one child, who died young.

(3) SAUNDERS BALCH, was the second son of John P. and Sarah Duffield. He spent a portion of his early life in Philadelphia, and then went to Ohio.

(4) CHARLES, was the son of John P. and Zipporah Duffield. He graduated at Amherst College, pursued the study of law in Virginia, and is now in the practice of his profession at Norfolk, Virginia. He married Miss Sarah Joynes, daughter of Hon. T. R. Joynes; they have one child, Mary. Charles B. Duf-

field entered the Confederate Army, and served through the war. He was elected State Senator 1872. Received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary's College, A.D. 1875.

(5) EDWARD, son of John P. and Zipporah Duffield, studied medicine in Philadelphia, graduated as a physician at Jefferson Medical College. He removed to Missouri, 1854; was elected an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1873. He left a large practice; has one daughter still living.

(6) ANNA, daughter of John P. and Zipporah Duffield, married Mr. John R. Franklin. Mr. Franklin graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., and studied law in Snow Hill. He went to the Legislature of the State, and subsequently was elected to the Congress of the United States, and is now Judge of the third District Court. His second marriage was with Catharine, daughter of George Martin. Mrs. Anna Duffield left four daughters: Anna, Emmeline, Florence D., Mary A.; and one son, John R., now at Princeton College, N. J.

II.—SARAH (DUFFIELD) HEPBURN.

Sarah Duffield was the daughter of Edward and Catharine Duffield, and was born September 10th, 1756.

She married Stacy Hepburn, and had five children, Edward, James, Henry, Eliza, and Fanny.

(1) JAMES was born September 10th, 1785, and married a Mexican lady. They had four children. Clementine, who married her cousin James Strawbridge, and had one son. Matilda, who married Dr. Alpointe, and had five children. Eliza, who died unmarried. Edward died in early manhood.

(2) ELIZA, daughter of Sarah and Stacy Hepburn, was born 1786, and married John J. VanderKemp, Esq., April 4th, 1825. She had three children. From the pen of Mrs. Bernard Henry, a daughter of Mrs. VanderKemp, we have the following interesting sketches of her father and mother:—

"My mother was above the average height, graceful carriage, fair, mild blue eyes, very bright brown hair, and brilliant complexion, a look of humor, and a very expressive mouth, handsome, and elegant in appearance. She was full of vivacity and brightness, quick witted, firm, and courageous, very decided, ruling herself and her house, never provoking to disobedience; self-reliant with a reason for the faith that was in her; perfectly sincere, with unwavering constancy in friendship, and unselfishly affectionate; was sought for for her social qualities, her conversational powers being great. I think one phrase expresses her character, a well-balanced mind, imagination not preponderating over judgment. Her mind was well stocked with our best authors; her excellent memory and her quick wit made her apt in quotation. Shakspeare and Burns were her favorites;

Young's 'Night Thoughts' was always in her basket. She knew every wild flower and tree by name, every bird and its note. She was eminently sympathetic by nature, to me peculiarly so; it was perfect happiness, the heart communion and intercourse with my mother, never misunderstanding even while reproving. 'Oh,' she would say, 'that rebellious spirit, my child, through what tribulations you must pass!'

"She was a friend to the poor and friendless, personally ministering to their needs, an active manager in many societies; a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Seeing clearly the advantages of many of the 'movements' of the day, she was not conservative, and to me seemed always young, my companion and mine own familiar friend. During her last illness, she preserved her fortitude, composure, and cheerfulness, unshaken, all those eighteen months of pain and lassitude; and gay, pleasant, and animated, was the atmosphere of mamma's chamber.

"Her pure mind remained perfectly unclouded until the last moment; she took tender farewell of us all, told papa how happy they had been together, gave me many last blessed words, spoke to Miss Moore of their life-long friendship, looked quickly and brightly upwards, and exclaimed in a strong voice, 'I am dying now,' and went home as she spoke, January 21st, 1855.

"My father, John Jacob VanderKemp, was born at Leyden, Holland, April 22d, 1783, and came to this country when under five years, with his parents: his father exiled as a patriot, and coming to this country as the paradise of political liberty.

"He was for many years General Agent for the Holland Land Company, serving them with a judgment only equalled by his unswerving integrity, honesty, and capability. My father ended a well-spent, prospered life, in full possession of all his faculties, respected by the whole community, having used his talent committed to him, and leaving the heritage of an unblemished name to his children, as well as means acquired by his own ability and industry, and which his benevolence and charity had sanctified, December 4th, 1855. A peaceful, trusting death-bed! In his pocket-book was written: 'Ah! what is life, if life be all.'"

Their children were Bertha, who died unmarried, August 25th, 1844; John was born at Philadelphia July 29th, 1829. He graduated at Princeton College, N. J., received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania 1852. He married Anna, daughter of Col. Mayne, of the First Life Guards; has three children, John, Elizabeth, and Jacob, and lives at Paris; Pauline married Dr. Bernard Henry, and resides at Germantown.

Dr. Bernard Henry was born at Gibraltar, and educated in England and France. After his father with his family returned to America, Dr. Henry entered the Military Academy at West Point and remained there for two years, standing high in his class. He then studied medicine and became a surgeon in the navy. He was number one in a class of fifty. He resigned from the navy, distin-

guished for his scientific knowledge. So accurate was it that when on board the Persia, the machinery having become disarranged and the sailing of the vessel hindered, on account of the breaking of a pin on which the beam moved; he made new drawings for the engineer, and essentially aided him in reconstructing and repairing the ship.

The love of science with him was a love of truth. His enthusiasm and simplicity in its pursuit had all the characteristics of genius.

He was also an accomplished linguist. In the Latin, French, and Spanish languages he was as well read as in the English.

Not only with the companions of his voyages, but among his friends and medical associates, he was distinguished by his universally recognized worth, personal and professional. Intense and true in his affections, he died at an early age, brilliant and beloved.

(3) FRANCES, youngest daughter of Sarah and Stacy Hepburn, was born January 13th, 1792, and married Judge George Strawbridge. They resided for many years at New Orleans, and had five children, Sarah, Henry, James, George, Alexander. Sarah, James, and George are still living at New Orleans.

III.—ELIZABETH (DUFFIELD) INGRAHAM.

Elizabeth Duffield was the daughter of Edward and Catharine Duffield. She was born September 10th, 1761. She married Francis Ingraham April 11th, 1791. Their children were Francis, Catharine, Edward, and Alfred.

(1) FRANCIS died unmarried, and was buried at All Saints'.

(2) EDWARD D., a distinguished lawyer and bibliomaniac of Philadelphia, was married first to Mary Wilson, of Snow Hill, Maryland. They had two children, Duncan and Mary.

He afterwards married Miss Caroline Barney, of Baltimore. Mr. Duane's notice of him is considered by his family the best that has been published.

Mary, daughter of Edward D. Ingraham, married Mr. Henry Rogers, of New Castle, Del. They had three children, Edward, Caroline, and Pauline.

(3) CATHARINE PARRY, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Ingraham, died unmarried, and was buried at All Saints'.

(4) ALFRED was born September 5th, 1802, and married Elizabeth Meade, daughter of Richard Meade, Esq., of Philadelphia. They removed to Mississippi. Their children were Charlotte, Francis, Edward, Rockhill, Apolline, Alice, Jane, Elizabeth, Christine, Alfred.

Charlotte, eldest child of Alfred and Elizabeth Ingraham, married Dr. Robert E. Maury, and had six children: Mildred, who married H. A. Robertson, Apolline, Alfred, Philip, Elizabeth, John.

Francis, son of Alfred, married Mary Irving. He was an officer in the Confederate army, and was killed at Chancellorsville.

Thomas Rockhill married Elizabeth Fellows.

Jane Craig married first Dr. James Rowan. Their child was named Elizabeth. She afterwards married Alonzo Bronson. They have one son.

Apolline married Thomas La Roche Ellis. They had two children, Thomas George, who died in infancy, and Mary Routh Ellis, now at school in Philadelphia.

Alice is unmarried.

Edward was killed at Farmington; he was a Confederate officer.

IV.—EDWARD DUFFIELD,

Son of Edward Duffield, was born in 1764. He occupied the old Duffield homestead, three miles from Holmesburg, known as Benfield. He was a gentleman of refinement and of high integrity. He devoted his time to reading and to agriculture. His wisdom and judgment as a referee were sought for in every direction. At his death his property was, by his request, divided among the children of his sisters Sarah and Elizabeth, and his brother, Dr. Benjamin Duffield. He was unmarried, and died in 1836. John and Patrick Murray bought the Benfield property, and still hold it (1875).

Will of the late Edward Duffield.

I, Edward Duffield, of Moreland Township, county of Philadelphia, being of sound mind, direct—

1st. My personal estate to be sold, and moneys to form a fund.

2d. To Charity Brown (his housekeeper), seventy-five dollars per annum during her life; any bed and bedstead she may choose, and any bedclothes.

3d. To Edward and Alfred Ingraham, three guns.

To Alfred, the clock in the parlor.

To Edward D. Ingraham, the clock in the pantry.

To Martha R. Neill, my gold watch.

To Rebecca Martin, my silver watch.

I direct the sum of five hundred dollars to be added to the amount of the residue of my estate bequeathed hereinafter to Benjamin and Mary Duffield, which said five hundred dollars is to be held by Dr. Henry Neill, upon conditions hereinafter provided.

To Catharine Ingraham, my silver tankard.

To Benjamin Duffield, son of my deceased nephew Edward Duffield, my violin and case, and my share in the Philadelphia Library Company.

The residue of my estate I direct to be divided into three equal parts.

One third I give and bequeath to Edward, Alfred, and Catharine Ingraham, share and share alike.

One-third to my sister Sarah Hepburn's children, in the following proportions: one-fifth to Eliza VanderKemp; three-fifths to Frances Strawbridge; one-fifth to James Hepburn.

The remaining third to the children and grandchildren of my deceased brother Dr. Benjamin Duffield, free from control of their husbands.

One-fourth to Martha R. Neill.

One-fourth to Rebecca Martin.

One-fourth to the children of my deceased nephew Edward Duffield.

One-fourth to the children of my deceased nephew John P. Duffield.

I appoint Dr. Henry Neill and Dr. John S. Martin trustees for the children of John P. Duffield.

To Sarah Knight, daughter of Charity Brown, fifty dollars.

To Charity Brown, my wearing apparel. EDWARD DUFFIELD.

J. J. VANDERKEMP, ALFRED INGRAHAM, } Executors. DANIEL SMITH, CHARLES PALMER, } Witnesses.

October, 1835.

The Duffield Arms are the following: Sable, a chevron or, between three cloves of the last. For crest, a swan ppr. For motto, "Nemo fidelior."

Mr., Alfred Ingraham possesses the original seals which have descended to him from his grandfather, Edward Duffield. One has the arms cut in full, on carnelian, and the other, which is of the same size and material, has the crest, initials, and motto.

The grant of these arms is recorded in "Burke's General Armory," and in other works, but without the crest and motto.

There are many reasons for believing that this Duffield family is allied to another family of Duffields, whose arms are also recorded in "Burke's General Armory," and are as follows: Sable, a chevron or, between three doves of the last, beaked and membered gules. Crest, a dove; in its beak an olive branch. All ppr. Motto, "Esto semper fidelis."

Much information has recently been obtained of this family through a grant of arms issued by Sir John Bernard Duke, Ulster, to the Rev. Matthew Dawson Duffield, 1858.

From this and other official papers in the Herald's office, it seems that the Duffield family is traceable as far back as 1315. They intermarried frequently with the Dawsons, and some of the descendants are now known as the Dawson-Duffields.

Thomas Duffield married Mary, one of the co-heiresses of Matthew Dawson. This Thomas Duffield died April 22d, 1782. (Left issue, a son.) He was

grandson of Francis Duffield, of Ripon Park. Francis was great-grandson of Tristram Duffield, buried near Ripon.

The Duffields enjoyed great privileges connected with the forest of Galtree. Entries relating to them are to be found in the oldest register books belonging to Ripon Cathedral.

Thomas Duffield died (16 Henry VI.) 1430, seized of Skelton as parcel of the manor of Raskelf. Richard Duffield died (3 Henry V.) seized of an estate in York.

Richard de Duffield was bailiff of York in 1315.

In the 11th year of the reign of Henry IV., 1410, Ralph Duffield died seized of the manor of Skelton, near York, as parcel of the manor of Raskelf, and of lands in Galtree Forest called Cortburne, and of other property in Yorkshire.

By deed Roger Dawson Duffield took the name of Dawson.

A brass tablet on the wall of All Saints' Church at Torresdale has on it the following inscription:—

IN MEMORIAM.

ROBERT DUFFIELD,
Born A. D. 1610. Died A. D. 1692.

BENJAMIN DUFFIELD,
Born A. D. 1661. Died A. D. 1740.

JOSEPH DUFFIELD,
Born A. D. 1692. Died A. D. 1747.

EDWARD DUFFIELD,
Born A. D. 1720. Died A. D. 1801.

BENJAMIN DUFFIELD, M.D.,
Born A. D. 1753. Died A. D. 1806.

EDWARD DUFFIELD,
Born A. D. 1764. Died A. D. 1836.

IN NOMINE.

MARTHA DUFFIELD NEILL,

ELIZA DUFFIELD VANDERKEMP.

1875.

MARTIN.

Dr. Henry Neill was the son of Elizabeth Martin, who married Dr. John Neill, of Snow Hill, Maryland. She was the daughter of James Martin, Esq., who was the son of Col. James Martin, first sheriff of Worcester County, from 1742 to 1745. Col. James Martin was the son of Thomas Martin, of Scotland, who married Janet, the daughter of James Edgar, in 1704.

Before giving any notice of Kilquhanity, which enters into the history of the Martin family, it may be well to state the relationship between the Mackey and Edgar families.

Thomas Mackey conducted an importing business on the Potomac River, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and died at Glasgow in 1719.

James Edgar (the father of Thomas Edgar, the early proprietor of Kilquhanity) married the sister of the above-mentioned Thomas Mackey. He had two daughters and one son. This son was named Thomas, and was the owner of

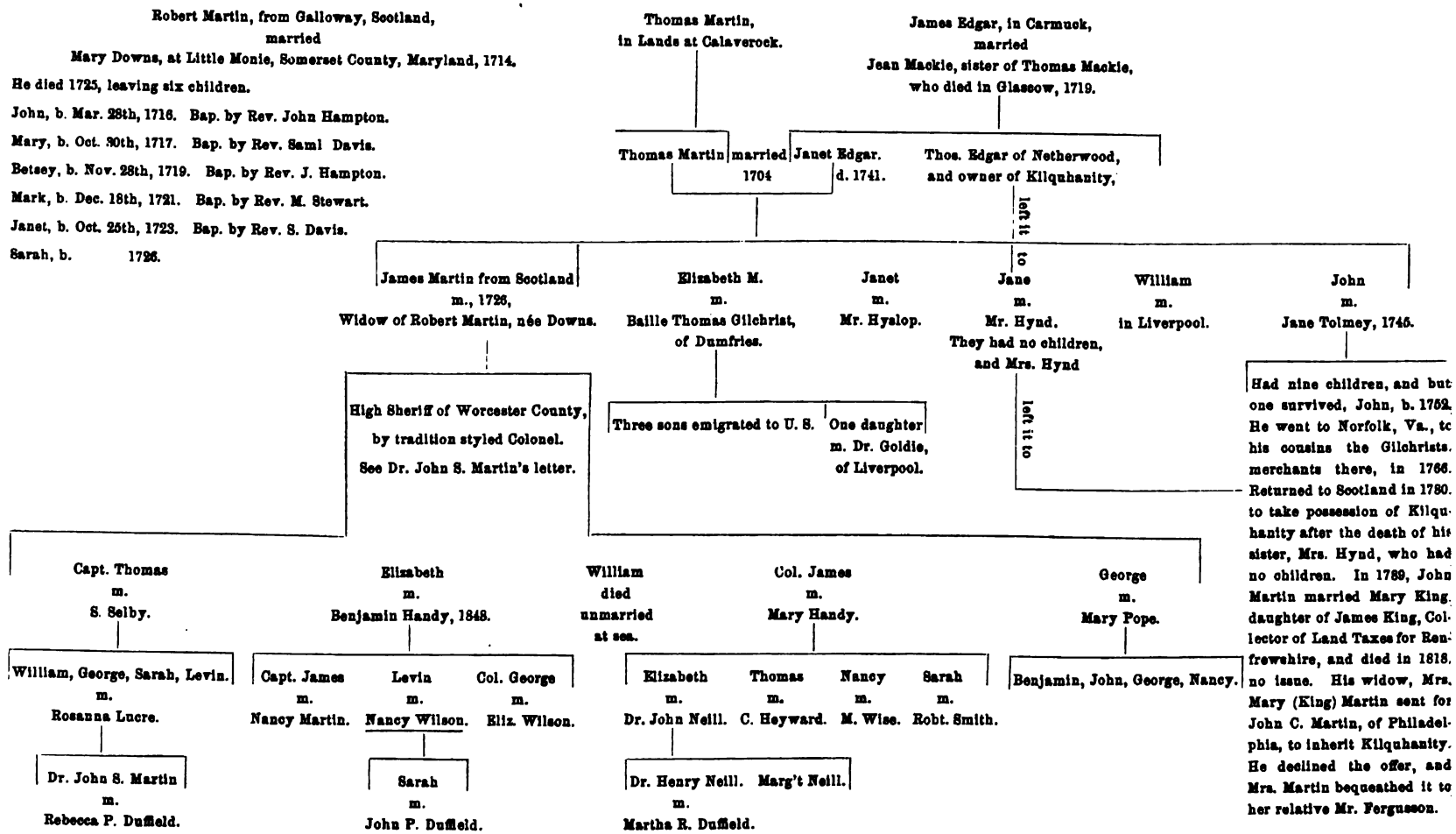
KILQUHANITY.

The estate of Kilquhanity consists of about five hundred Scotch acres, and is termed "a place of considerable magnitude." It is situated on the river Orr, six miles from Castle Douglass, and fourteen miles from Dumfries. It was first purchased by Thomas Edgar (the brother-in-law of Thomas Martin), who died unmarried, and left it to Janet Hynd, the daughter of Thomas Martin, who died without issue. It then descended to John Martin, the legal heir, who died without issue, and he left it to his widow, Mary Martin. Mrs. Mary Martin tried to prevail on John C. Martin, of Philadelphia, as the next legal heir, to take it. He went over to Scotland and remained there two years, but was unwilling to become a British subject and live in Scotland, which the offer involved.

Thomas Martin.

The following is the copy from a stone in the burying-ground of the Martins in Carlaverock church-yard:—

Kilquhanity, Scotland.



"And here lyes the said Thomas Martin.
He departed this life the 22d day of October, Anno 1714. His age 70 years." Also,
"Here lyes Edward, William, Ebenezer, Janet, Jane, and Elizabeth, the lawful children to Thomas and Elizabeth Martin in Lands 1702."

This record gives information of Thomas Martin, of Carlaverock, who was born in 1644, and died in 1714, aged 70 years. He was the father of

Thomas Martin the Second.

Thomas Martin the Second married Janet Edgar in 1704. She was the eldest daughter of James Edgar, in Carmuck, who married Jean Mackey, sister of Thomas Mackey, who died in Glasgow in 1719. Janet Edgar, whom Thomas the Second married, was the sister of Thomas Edgar, of Netherwood, who owned Kilquhanity. They had seven children, six of whose names are inscribed on the above-mentioned tombstone. Their son James removed to the United States, and married the widow of Robert Martin in 1726. Further mention will be made of this James.

William married in Liverpool, and died without issue.

John married Jane Tolney, and had nine children.

John (the third son of John), the only one that survived, was born in 1752. He removed to Norfolk, in the United States, and resided with his cousins, the Gilchrists, in 1766, and in 1780, at the age of twenty-eight, returned to Scotland to take possession of Kilquhanity, which descended to him as the legal heir after the death of his aunt Mrs. Hynd. John married Mary King in 1789, and died without issue, leaving his estate to his widow.

Elizabeth married Baille Thomas Gilchrist, of Dumfries.

Jane married Mr. Hyslop, a farmer, and had no children.

Janette married Mr. Hynd, and died without issue.

There is no descendant of the Martins now living in Scotland.

Robert Martin.

Robert Martin, from Galloway, Scotland, came to America in 1706. In 1714, he married Miss Mary Downes, of Somerset County, Maryland (Somerset then included Worcester County also), and settled at Snow Hill. The parents of Miss Downes were of Scotland. Robert Martin was an importer of goods and a merchant. He was in partnership with his cousin James Martin, who resided in Scotland. Robert and his wife had six children, John, Mary, Betsey, Mark, Janet, Sarah. Robert Martin died in 1725. Some of the descendants of John are greatly respected manufacturers at Lenni, Del. Co., Pa. Mr. Robert Martin and his sons rendered great and acknowledged service to their country in the late war.

James Martin.

James, son of Thomas Martin, came over from Scotland, attended to the settlement of his cousin Robert Martin's estate, and married Mary his widow, in 1726. James purchased land near Snow Hill in 1731. He devoted a portion of his time to agriculture. It appears from records of the courts that James Martin was held in high estimation by the public, and had their confidence.

In the year 1742, Somerset County was divided into two parts, one retaining the name of Somerset, and the other called Worcester. Snow Hill then became the seat of justice for Worcester County. The first court for Worcester County was held in March, 1742. It appears from the records that James Martin was High Sheriff of Worcester County, which office he held until 1745.

In the records of Worcester County he is styled Col. James Martin, and his name is handed down as Col. James Martin. His will is in what was then called the Commissary's office, now the office of the Register of Wills, and bears date December 12th, 1747, and was admitted to probate on the 3d of March following. He died January 12th, 1748. He left the following children: Thomas, Elizabeth, William, James, and George.

(1) THOMAS, son of James Martin, was sent to Scotland to be educated. He married a lady named Selby. They had a number of children: William, who left one daughter; she married Josiah Davis; George, who left three children, John S., who married Rebecca Duffield, Susan, and Sarah. Sarah married William Wise, and left four children, Betsy, Samuel, Mary, and William.

(2) ELIZABETH, the second child of James Martin, married Benjamin Handy in 1748, and died in 1787. They had children: James Handy, who married Nancy Martin in 1802; Levin, who married Nancy Wilson, and died in 1799. They had three children: Priscilla, Sarah, Esther. Priscilla married Samuel Handy; Sarah married John P. Duffield; Esther is still unmarried.

(3) WILLIAM, third child of Col. James Martin, died unmarried. He was lost at sea.

(5) GEORGE, the fifth child of Col. James Martin, married Mary Pope. They had four children: John, George, Nancy, and Benjamin.

(4) Col. JAMES MARTIN, fourth child of Col. James Martin, married Mary Handy, and died in 1810. They had four children: Elizabeth, Thomas, Mary, Sarah.

Thomas married Charlotte Heyward, and left five children: Mary, James, Sarah, Margaret, Charlotte.

Nancy married Mitchell Wise, and removed to Illinois. They had three children.

Sarah married Robert Smith, of Snow Hill, Maryland, and had three children: Mary, Henrietta, Levin.

Elizabeth, the first child of Col. James Martin, married Dr. John Neill, of Snow Hill, Maryland, and had two children: Margaret, and Dr. Henry Neill, of Philadelphia.

The above has been extracted from a letter by Dr. John S. Martin, written in 1827 to Samuel Snow, of Petersburg, Virginia.

For further accounts of the church attended by the progenitors of the Martins, and of the Rev. John Hampton, who baptized the children of Robert Martin, see "Early History of the Presbyterian Church," by Irving Spence, Esq., of Snow Hill, Maryland.

Marriage Contract of Thomas Martin, son of Thomas Martin and Janet Edgar, daughter of James Edgar, 1704.

At Carmuck, the twenty-seventh day of September 1700 (Jajvij) and four years; it is contracted, agreed, and matrimonially determined between Thomas Martin, only lawful son of Thomas Martin in lands of Carlaverock, with the special advice, assent, and consent of the said father, and he for himself, and as taking the full burden in and upon him, for his said son on the one part, and Janette Edgar, only lawful daughter to James Edgar of Carmuck, with the special advice, and consent of said father for her, and for himself, and as taking the full burden in and upon him, for his said daughter, as follows, to wit: that the said Thomas Martin younger, and said Janette Edgar, and each of them with consent, accepts, and holds each other as espoused, and promises to perform and complete the bond and knot of matrimony in the accustomed way and manner, as God's word doth notify and prescribe, betwixt this and the first day of January, 1700, and five years. In contemplation of which marriage, the said James Edgar binds and pledges himself, his heirs, executors, and successors, thankfully to pay to the said Thomas Martin, younger, his heirs and executors, the sum of twelve hundred marks Scots money, as a daughter's portion, naturally promised by him to the said Thomas Martin younger, with Janette Edgar, his affianced spouse, and that in terms following viz.: the sum of six hundred marks, money, at term of Whitsunday 1700 (Jajvij) and five years, and the sum of six hundred marks complete payment of said daughter's portion, natural in that part of the year and month and day of Whitsunday 1700 (Jajvij) and six years. Withal, one hundred and twenty marks of penalty in law after the respective terms of payment above written, and if after not payment of the same on the one part, the said Thomas Martin binds and obliges his heirs, and successors thankfully to pay to the said Thomas Martin, younger, his said son, heirs, and executors, the sum of three thousand marks

Scots money on terms following, viz., the sum of fifteen hundred marks Scots money at the term of Whitsunday, 1700, &c., and the like sum of fifteen hundred marks Scots money for complete payment of the principal sum at the term of Whitsunday, 1700, &c., with the sum of three hundred marks of penalty of each, terms failing of the said principal sum, after the respective terms of payment above written, and after the non-payment whereof. Like as the said Thos. Martin, younger, binds and obliges him, his heirs, and executors, and successors, that he shall provide and secure to the said Janette, his spouse, in the life rent of the yearly rent of the principal sum of three thousand marks Scots money; and in case there be any bairnes of the marriage to the affianced spouse, the life rent of the principal sum of two thousand marks; this life-rent is restricted in case she shall survive him; and that out of the movable fortune that shall happen to pertain to him at the time of his death, and of whatever effects shall be during the standing of the marriage, whether heritable or movable, obliges him and his heirs to conserve the right in both affianced spouses named; at least in so far as shall be for the said Janette Edgar, his affianced spouse, for security of payment of the aforesaid life-rent, provisions; and that at two terms of the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas; the equal portions beginning the first term payment, at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas subsequent to her said affianced spouse's death. Like as the said Thomas Martin, younger, obliges him and his to provide and secure to the said bairnes, one or more of the marriage, the sum of two thousand and four hundred marks Scots money to be paid by him to them apportionally at their respective majority, being twenty-one years complete, and that at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas subsequent to the said agreement, and that in full satisfaction, and payment of their bairnes part of portion natural that they can demand of said Thomas through the said affianced marriage, and hereto all parties are agreed, and promise to perform the respective payments in the premises to the attorney before named, consenting their payments to be registered in the books of council, session, or any other that on six days are constituted—their promise in witness of these presents.

By the said Thomas Martin, younger, and all parties have subscribed their payments on day, place, month, and year before these witnesses.

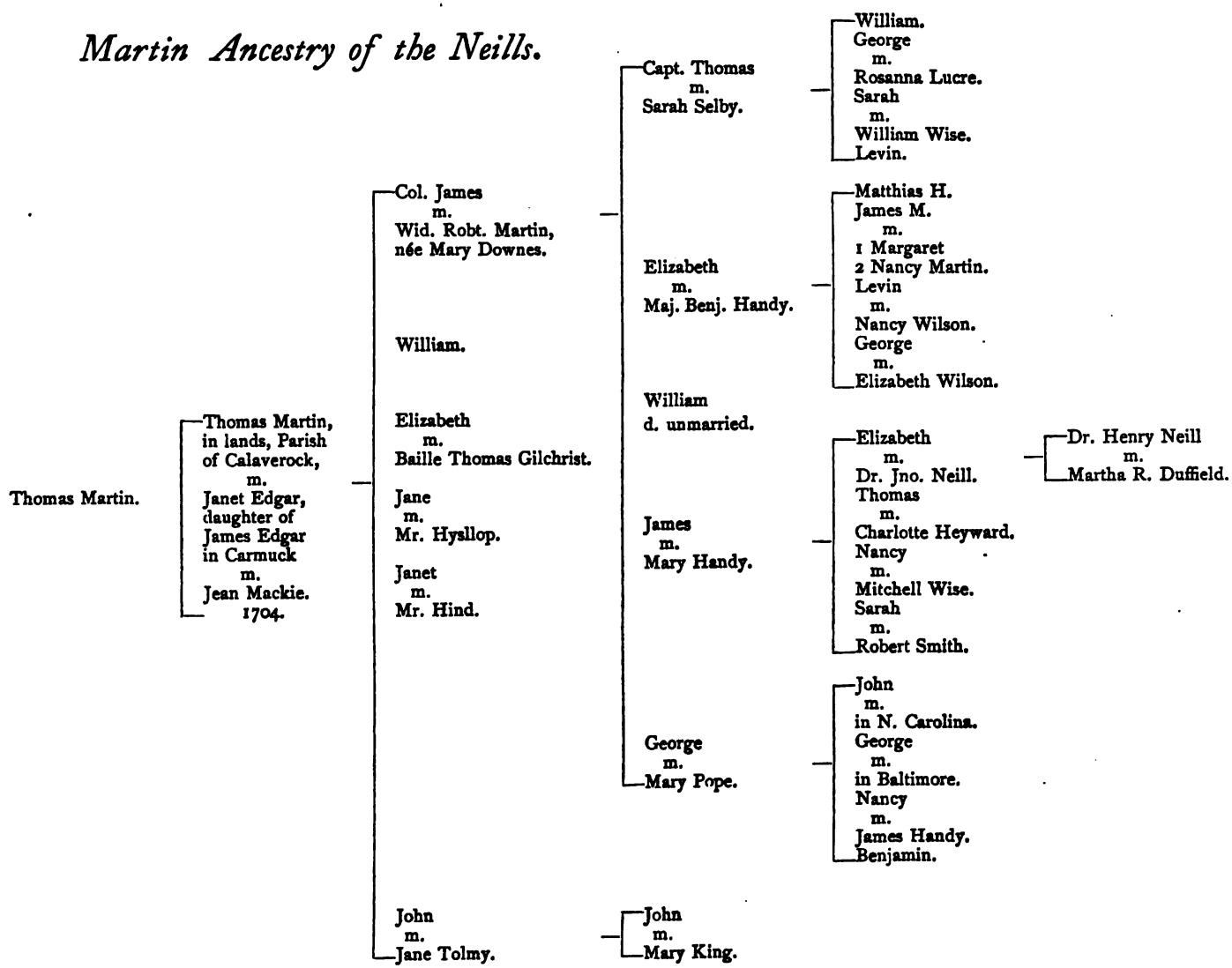
Thomas Martin, writer in Dumfries, Thomas Hesslop, in Bankead, witnesses also to the two marginal notes, and three words in the fourteenth line of consent of all parties.

THOMAS MARTIN, JAMES EDGAR, THOMAS MARTIN, JANETTE EDGAR.

Witnesses:—
THOMAS MARTIN,
THOMAS HESSLOP.

The seal used by Mrs. Martin in her Kilquhanity correspondence consists of her husband's initials, surmounted by a crest of a lion rampant, holding a crescent in the right paw, surrounded by the motto, "Hinc fortior et clarior."

Martin Ancestry of the Neills.



POTTS.

MRS. MARTHA RUTTER NEILL was the daughter of Rebecca Potts, who married Dr. Benjamin Duffield. (*See* DUFFIELD, Appendix.)

Rebecca Potts

Was born November 3d, 1753. She had five children, Catharine (Mrs. Dr. John Church); Martha R. (Mrs. Dr. Henry Neill); Rebecca Grace (Mrs. Dr. John S. Martin); Edward, and John Potts.

Rebecca Potts was the daughter of Ruth Savage and John Potts, of Pottsgrove, of which place he is properly called the founder, and she was the great-granddaughter of Thomas Rutter. (*See* RUTTER, Appendix.) Seldom has any woman been the sister of so many able and distinguished brothers and sisters, or of parents more honorably remembered. She had nine brothers and three sisters, viz. :—

(1) THOMAS. He was the iron-master at Coventry who bought the plantations, forges, furnaces, etc., of Robert Grace, Esq. He had a winter house in Philadelphia, and warehouses for his iron. He was one of the original members of the Philosophical Society, of which Franklin was the first President. It was he who said to Philip Syng, "I wish Dr. Franklin had more of what I term self-love." Washington was often at his house during the Revolution, indeed, some of Washington's official letters are dated from Thomas Potts's residence at Coventry. There Washington formed also the resolution to winter his army at Valley Forge, sixteen miles below, occupying David Potts's house and those of his relatives. Thomas Potts was chairman of the committee to examine the defences of the colony, and on the committee to inquire into the conduct of the Council of Safety. In 1776, at his own expense, he armed and equipped a battalion, of which he was commissioned Colonel by Congress. He was a member of the convention to form a new government for the Colonies. He was one of the discoverers of Schuylkill coal, and expended large sums of money to bring it into market. Much of the energy of the last years of his life was occupied in efforts to make the Schuylkill River navigable.

(2) SAMUEL, like the rest of the family, early engaged in the iron business. He carried on the Mount Joy furnace and the Warwick forges. He erected the

first brick house at Pottsville, with a back extension of stone. He was a member of the Assembly from Philadelphia County for three years, and afterwards became associate judge. He owned one-eighth of the shad fisheries on the Schuylkill, and received three thousand shad yearly as his share. He died at his country-seat at Pottsgrove. Dunlap's "Advertiser" said, July 5th, 1793, "Not a tear will be shed on his grave but what will be from the bottom of the heart."

(3) JOHN was sent to England to perfect his studies in the law, at the Temple, London. He became a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and acquired a large estate.

(4) DAVID became a successful merchant in Water Street, Philadelphia. His house on the Schuylkill was the residence of General Washington when the army occupied Valley Forge. David died at Valley Forge 1798.

(5) JOSEPH established himself at Philadelphia as a merchant. His business was an extensive one. He became a public minister in the Society of Friends, and contributed largely to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He died at his residence near Frankford, in 1804. Rittenhouse made a clock for him for which he paid $640. Poulson's "Advertiser" said of him, "He evinced a firmness and amiableness of disposition equalled by few."

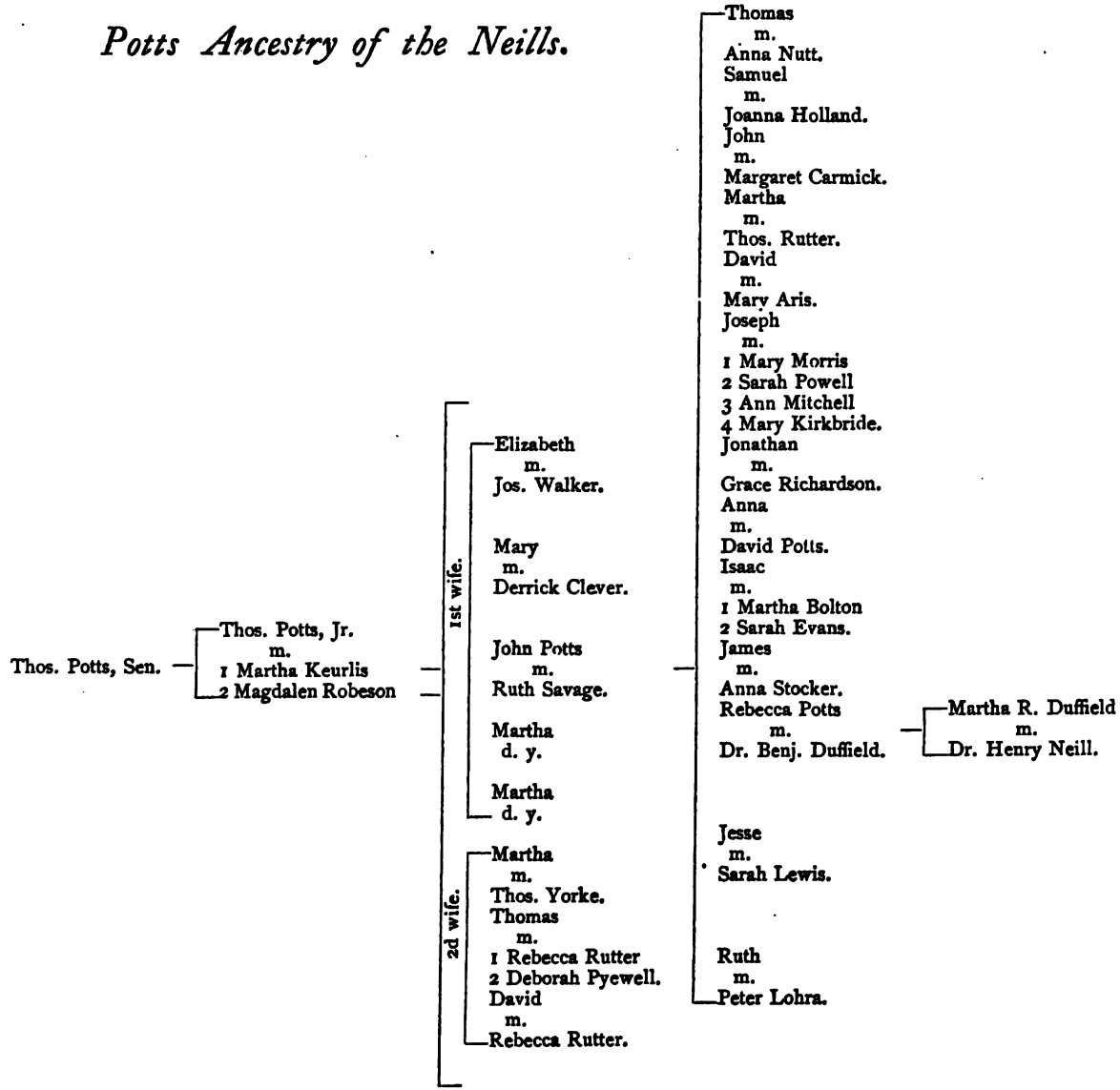
(6) JONATHAN was a very eminent physician, and a man of extraordinary mental and moral traits. He studied medicine at Edinburgh; and in that city gained new convictions of the worth and beauty of a religious faith. The account of his conversion is exceedingly interesting. Benjamin Rush, whom he always styles "Benny," in his letters to relatives in America, was his intimate friend. (*See* Mrs. James's Memorial.)

He received one of the first four medical diplomas conferred in Pennsylvania, by the University. He was made Medical Director General of the middle department during the Revolutionary War. Honorable marks of the favor of Congress were shown to him for his services. On the 17th of May, 1779, Dr. Potts was elected surgeon of the Philadelphia City Troop. He died 1781, and was buried in the family graveyard at Pottstown. His children were accomplished and intelligent. The following are letters from his daughter Mary to Patty Duffield, afterwards Mrs. Henry Neill.

POTTSGROVE, June 4th, 1797.

The promise which I made my dear Patty of writing to her immediately on my arrival, I have taken care shall announce me a woman of my word in this ready fulfilment of it—but in truth, my dear girl, I have nothing worthy your least attention to scribble to you, and I lament very much that the same stupid feeling that wrapt me in such gloom while with you in town, continued its baneful influence o'er my mind in the country. I had hoped the ride, the air, and variety in the curious collection of personages assembled to travel a whole day in the stage,

Potts Ancestry of the Neills.



would have afforded my spirits a respite; we were twelve in number in the stage, all strangers to each other; at some other times I would have passed strictures on the company with tolerable sprightliness, but I felt that myself was the most irksome and wretched being of the company. * * * * *

I shall hope very soon to hear from you; write me freely, and then I shall feel under great obligation to you, and believe me truly and affectionately,

M. POTTS.

P. S. My dear Patty will oblige me by sending the inclosed letter to Mr. Hollingsworth's as soon as received.—M. P.

JUNE 13th, 1797.

I sincerely thank my dear Patty for her easy agreeable letter in return for my dismal ditty; and have only to hope for a continuance of such favors from you. I love nature, my dear Patty, and you know I value that undisguised lively trait in your character above all formality of wisdom—long may you possess that happy ease and innocence, a blessing to yourself and surrounding friends—these sentiments would crowd to my pen, my dear; you will excuse the indulgence I have afforded them. Yourself and sister claim my affection very warmly and sincerely. I most affectionately loved your dear mother as my own almost, and after I lost my own, I felt the tie of affection strengthen toward her. Let us, my dear girls, not be estranged from each other, and believe me most sincerely your friend,

MARY POTTS.

WARWICK, June 28th, 1797.

I am at the present writing at Warwick, with cousin Martin; and in order to cheer the dreary dulness of the place, our good cousin has conjured up a guitar for my amusement. Who could have dreamed that such an article of luxury would have found a place in the dismal abode of iron makers and coal miners? Unfortunately our relations here have not the least idea of music, or of its effects on the heart and mind; and it is impossible for them to imagine why sounds produced by the twanging of strings should afford sensible pleasure to the hearers or player. I am sorry the amusement is confined to myself; and that my good cousins can in no wise partake of what they cannot conceive. My satisfaction is considerably abridged in not being able to extend it to them. How is it, my dear Patty, that some people are totally without a sensibility to music? It is a degree of apathy you and I are not condemned to.

Remember me affectionately to K. Dowers, and every friend you think I love, and believe me sincerely your friend,

M. POTTS.

(7) ISAAC was a man of never-failing jest and humor. Fitted as he was by social qualities for gay society, he nevertheless became, as did Joseph, a Quaker preacher; and was very acceptable as a public Friend. He was a patriot; and had frequent interviews with Washington. Day, in his "Historical Collections,"

says, Mrs. Washington came to Valley Forge to share with her husband the trials of the winter. The (official) headquarters of the General were at the stone-house belonging to Isaac Potts, the proprietor of the Forges. Isaac also built grist-mills at Mountjoy, and was largely engaged in the iron business. It was he who discovered Washington in prayer.

The following is the authentic narration of it. It differs a little from that given by Wattson and Lossing.

"In 1777, while the American army lay at Valley Forge, a Quaker by the name of Potts had occasion to pass through a thick wood near headquarters. As he traversed the dark-brown forest, he heard, at a distance before him, a voice which, as he advanced, became more fervid and interested. Approaching with slowness and circumspection, whom should he behold, in a dark bower apparently formed for the purpose, but the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United Colonies, on his knees in the act of devotion to the Ruler of the Universe! At the moment when Friend Potts, concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved country. With tones of gratitude that labored for adequate expression, he adored that exuberant goodness which, from the depth of obscurity, had exalted him to the head of a great nation; and that nation fighting at fearful odds for all the world holds dear.

"He utterly disclaimed all ability of his own for this arduous conflict; he wept at the thought of that irretrievable ruin which his mistakes might bring on his country; and with the patriot's pathos spreading the interests of unborn millions before the eye of Eternal Mercy, he implored the aid of that arm which guides the starry host. Soon as the General had finished his devotions and had retired, Friend Potts returned to his house and threw himself into a chair by the side of his wife.

"'Isaac!' said she with tenderness, 'thee seems agitated; what's the matter?' 'Indeed, my dear,' quoth he, 'if I appear agitated, 'tis no more than what I am. I have seen this day what I shall never forget. Till now I have thought that a Christian and a soldier were characters incompatible; but if George Washington be not a man of God I am mistaken, and still more shall I be disappointed if God do not through him perform some great thing for this country.'"

Isaac Potts was a man of large soul and of liberal views of life and religion. As he drew near the end of his days he said in the last clause of his will, "Life is uncertain; I am in a poor state of health; must apologize for this unmethodical will; but I feel easy to leave it with a mind clothed (as I think) with the spring and glow of universal love to my fellow-creatures. The world over, the true members of the one true church militant will meet again in the church triumphant. Amen, farewell."

He died 1803, aged fifty-two years, at Germantown. He resided at Twickenham Farm, Montgomery County, during the latter part of his life. A Philadelphia newspaper of June, 1803, said of him: "He was a man who possessed in

an eminent degree those virtues which adorn the human character. For more than twenty-five years he was a minister of the gospel among the people called Quakers. He was eminent in point of natural and intellectual abilities. He was distinguished in point of knowledge both human and divine, and with all these endowments he was admirably qualified for the sacred office which he sustained, and the several departments in which he had been called to serve. He was a servant whom our common Master and Lord had been pleased to intrust with many talents, and to the useful occupation of these talents he was divinely called in very early life.

"With him it was a constant maxim, frequently expressed and uniformly acted upon, that there was but one Christian church in the world, and that the true Christians of every denomination should unite and harmonize in the great principles of religion whenever they came together; and such was the liberality of his principles and the goodness of his heart, that he was always opposed to that blind zeal and uncharitable rigidity which would proscribe indiscriminately all people who thought differently (either in things indifferent or in themselves innocent) from those tenets embraced by the society of Friends. Who, indeed, that has heard of the death of Isaac Potts knoweth not that a great man hath fallen in Israel?"

(8) JAMES studied law in Philadelphia, and entered with great zeal into the Revolutionary War. He joined Cadwalader's musket battalion. He was appointed Major by Congress; was chosen a member of the Provincial Conference. He married Anna Stocker, and continued to be counsellor-at-law at Pottsgrove. He died at the early age of thirty-six, in the first year of his marriage, and was buried at Pottsgrove.

The Provincial Conference of which Major James Potts was a member, and Col. Thomas McKean, President, required every member to sign the following oath or affirmation:—

June 18th, 1776.—I, ————, do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George III. * * * To the best of my skill and knowledge, I will firmly oppose the tyrannical proceedings of the King and Parliament. * * * That I will oppose any measure that may or shall in the least interfere with the religious principles or practices of any of the good people of this province as heretofore enjoyed. Also I, ————, do profess faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed forever more, and do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be given by Divine inspiration."

Two weeks after this Conference was organized, the Honorable Continental Congress declared the United Colonies to be free and independent States, July 4th, 1776.

(9) JESSE was born at Pottsgrove, in 1757, married Sarah Lewis, and died young.

The daughters, Martha, Anna, Rebecca, and Ruth, were not less gifted and excellent as women, than were their brothers as men. They were all the children of John Potts, the young man who went with his father, Thomas Potts, to Colebrookdale, and of Ruth Savage.

Martha married Thomas Rutter.
Anna married David Potts.
Rebecca married Dr. Benjamin Duffield.
Ruth married Peter Lohra.

Ruth was gifted, well educated, and greatly admired. She was the beloved aunt and companion of Mrs. Martha R. Neill. The watch and ring belonging to Ruth, afterwards Mrs. Lohra, were sent to Mrs. Neill by Mr. Lohra, with the following letter:—

THURSDAY, February 17th, 1814.

This watch was presented to my late beloved wife by her sister, Mrs. Rutter. Previous to her decease she bestowed it on me. I afterwards presented it to my late dearly beloved and now sainted niece, Martha Rutter Potts, and it having pleased her Heavenly Father to call her home and take her to Himself, I have been induced from considerations and motives which I feel but cannot describe, to entreat your acceptance of it. Will you not wear it in remembrance of them both, and as a small token of that sincerity of affection and esteem with which I am . Your assured friend,

PETER LOHRA.

P. S.—The ring contains the hair, name, and age of your grandfather Potts.

John Potts.

John Potts, the father of Rebecca, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1710. His mother was Martha Keurlis, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Keurlis, who emigrated to this country with Pastorius in 1683, and took up a lot in Germantown, the lot lying nearest to Philadelphia. It contained fifteen acres, situated near Fisher's Lane. Pastorius bought twenty thousand acres of Ford, Penn's agent in London, with the promise that fifteen thousand should be located on a navigable stream. Pastorius sailed from Deal, June 7th, 1683; on the 20th, he sailed past New Castle. In the evening he was received by Governor William Penn with much joy.

Pastorius was the son of the Mayor of Windsheim, in Franconia, and received the degree of Doctor "Utriusque Juris" at Nuremburg in 1676. He delivered lectures on the practice of law; became acquainted with the head of the Pietists,

Dr. Spener; visited Cambridge, England, and was much attached to the Puritan divines. He returned to Frankfort in 1680, and started for America in 1683, with but four men-servants, two maids, and a company of twelve families, or eighty persons, nine of them related to him. The name of the vessel was America, Captain Wasey. Pastorius was not a Quaker, but a Pietist. He says in his letters, "Although William Penn belongs to the sect of Quakers or Tremulandos, he does not force any one's faith, but allows freedom of belief to each nation."

In a letter to his father, he writes, "The Governor William Penn has appointed me first Burgomaster and Justice of the Peace."

In a letter to Germany, he writes, "October 24th, 1683, I laid out, with the consent of our Governor, another new city named Germantown, or Germanopolis, two hours away from Philadelphia. *And it was on Lot No. 1, of this newly laid out city, that Peter Keurlis and Elizabeth, grandparents on the mother's side of John Potts, commenced life in America.* John Potts's mother was married to Thomas Potts "in the unity of Friends," August 3d, 1699. (*See* Records of monthly meeting, Germantown.)

John Potts, son of Thomas Potts and Martha Keurlis,* was born, as has been said, in September, 1710. His father had eight children, and was twice married, first to Martha Keurlis, in 1699, by whom he had five children, one of whom was John, the father of Rebecca Potts; and the second time to Magdalen Robeson, in 1718. They had three children.

John Potts in his early youth became engaged in the iron works which had been established by his father, forty miles up the Schuylkill River. On the 11th of April, 1734, at Coventry, six miles from Pottsgrove, he was married to Ruth Savage, daughter of Samuel and Anna Rutter Savage.

In 1752, John Potts planted a town at the confluence of the Manatawny and Schuylkill rivers. "On the 8th of September, 1752, he purchased from Samuel McCall, Jr., two tracts of land at Manatawny Creek and Schuylkill River, containing nine hundred and ninety-five acres" (*see* Deed), and laid out Pottsgrove.

Pottsgrove was laid out after the manner of Germantown in one long street, one hundred feet wide. On the western side of the creek the founder built a house for himself. Of this house the editor of the "Montgomery Ledger" says, "The mansion of John Potts, the ancestor of the Potts family, of Pottstown (formerly Pottsgrove), after whom the now flourishing borough was named, is one of the oldest, best constructed buildings in the whole valley of the Schuylkill between Philadelphia and Pottsville."

John Potts was an enterprising founder of iron works in Chester and Berks counties. He was commissioned Justice of the Peace in 1745, '49, '52. For many years he continued to be the largest and most successful iron-master in the American Colonies, carrying on forges and furnaces not only in Pennsylvania

* This name is variously spelled Keurlis, Kerlin, Courlin.

but also in Virginia. He was a man of broad views, and a patriot. Mrs. Benjamin Franklin in a letter to her husband calls him "*Our* Mr. Potts." His landed estate consisted of nearly four thousand acres, with mines, forges, furnaces, grist-mills, besides houses in Philadelphia, with stores, wharves, etc.

Not only had General Washington a high regard for Isaac Potts and others of the family, but his friendship for John Potts was manifested by his sending a side of beef to him as a present for the wedding of his daughter Rebecca, when she was married to Dr. Duffield. General Washington, upon a visit to the same family, asked for the children, and when Martha, John Potts's granddaughter, afterwards Mrs. Henry Neill, sat upon his knee, the General asked her name, and when she replied Martha, he said: "That is a very pretty name to me, and you must take a glass of wine with me."

He died June 6th, 1768. The "Pennsylvania Gazette" of June 16th, 1768, calls him "a gentleman of unblemished honor and integrity, known, beloved, lamented."

In his boyhood he accompanied his father, who with Thomas Rutter, Samuel Savage, Samuel Nutt, and others, went to the coal regions of the Schuylkill. There he saw Ruth Savage, whom he afterwards married. The following is their marriage certificate:—

Whereas, John Potts, of Colebrookdale, in the county of Philadelphia, and province of Pennsylvania, founder, and Ruth Savage, in the township of Coventry, and county of Chester, in the said Province, having, with the consent of parents and relations concerned, declared their intention of taking each other in marriage, by a paper fixed on the public meeting-house of Uwchlan and Colebrookdale, where they usually meet to worship, signed by Joseph Brinton, Esq., one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Chester, as the law of this Province in that case directs:

Now these are to certify all whom it may concern, that in order to accomplish these said intentions of marriage they, the said parties, being at the house of Samuel Nutt, in the township of Coventry, and county of Chester aforesaid, and in presence of the aforesaid justice and many others, met there together for that end and purpose, the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1734, he, the said John Potts, standing up and in solemn manner taking the said Ruth Savage by the hand, did thereby declare as followeth, I, John Potts, take this my friend Ruth Savage to be my wife, and promise by the Lord's assistance to be unto her a faithful and loving husband till death part us, and I desire you that are here present to be witnesses of the same.

And then and there the said Ruth Savage did in like manner declare as followeth, I, Ruth Savage, take this my friend, John Potts, to be my husband, and promise through the Lord's assistance to be unto him a faithful and loving wife till death part us.

And as further confirmation of the same, the said parties to these presents set their hands (the woman according to the custom of marriage assuming the

name of her husband); and we whose names are hereunto subscribed, being present at the solemnization of their said marriage and subscription in manner aforesaid, as witnesses thereunto have also to these presents subscribed our names, the day and year above written.

JOHN POTTS,
RUTH POTTS.

JOSEPH BRINTON, Justice.

Thomas Potts,	John Rutter,	Mary Price,
Magdalen Potts,	Mary Rutter,	Rebecca Parker,
Samuel Nutt,	Thomas Fitzwater,	Mary Brinton,
Anna Nutt,	Thomas Rutter,	Elizabeth Edwards,
Rebekah Rutter,	Henry Hockley,	Samuel Halloway,
Thomas Savage,	Esther Hockley,	Engelbert Berle.
Samuel Savage,	Rebeckah Rutter,	Joseph Phipps,
Joseph Savage,	Jonathan Price,	George Aston,
Steven Savage,	Thomas Roberts,	Robert Parker,
Samuel Nutt, Jr.,	Reiner Tyson,	Jacob Taylor,
Rebecah Nutt,	James Jefferis,	Thomas Mayburry,
Catharine Savage,	John Roberts,	James Dorney,
Elizabeth Walker,	Elizabeth Jefferis,	George Rogers,
Mary Clever,	John Tyson,	Francis Edwards,
Martha Potts,	Edward Key,	James Mall,
Thomas Pots,	Hannah Kerlin,	John Webb,
David Pots,	Ann Hockley,	Thomas Mencon.

Thomas Potts.

Thomas Potts, father of John Potts, was born in 1680. In 1699, he was married at nineteen years of age to Martha Keurlis, whose parents were German, and who came to this country with Pastorius in 1683. He was married after the Quaker form, or, as it is rather pleasantly termed, "in the unity of Friends," at Abington, Pennsylvania. This Thomas Potts is known as Thomas Potts, Jr., or as Thomas Potts of Colebrookdale.

Extract from the Records of the Monthly Meeting of Germantown, now in the possession of the Monthly Meeting of Friends, Third and Arch Streets.

"At a monthly meeting held 8th month 3d, 1699. *Whereas*, Thomas Potts and Martha Keurling (Courling, or Kerlin) having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before two monthly meetings, enquiry being made by persons appointed, and found clear from all others on account of marriage, did accomplish their marriage in the unity of Friends, as is signified by their marriage certificate."

He is mentioned in 1701, the first year after his marriage, as releasing a person

from the custody of the Sheriff. His offence could not have been great, for he was made Sheriff by the good people of Germantown in 1702. Owing to his connection with a German family, he could discharge the duties of Sheriff with both the English and the Germans. He emigrated to the region near the junction of the Manatawny and the Schuylkill about 1717. Thomas Rutter induced him to go. Israel Robeson was there in 1720. In 1725, Thomas Rutter was there acting for Anthony Morris, who was his relative, also for George McCall and others.

In 1730, the son of Thomas Rutter conveyed to Thomas Potts half of the Colebrookdale estate, the part on which the house is situated, two hundred and fifty acres.

After the death of Mr. Rutter, Thomas Potts became the principal owner and manager of the iron works around the Manatawny. He built Mt. Pleasant Furnace in 1738, and carried it on. He had eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The mother of the last three children was Magdalen Robeson, whom he married in 1717. His sons and daughters married and settled around him. He lived in that region thirty years, and died January, 1752, aged 72 years.

The children of Thomas and Martha (Keurlis) Potts were:—

Elizabeth, born in Germantown, married Joseph Walker.
Mary, born in Germantown, married Derrick Clever.
John, born in Germantown, 1710, married Ruth Savage, at Coventry, 1734.
Martha, died in infancy 1714.
Martha, second of the name, died in infancy 1715.

Children of his second wife, Magdalen Robeson:—

Martha, born 1718, married Thomas Yorke 1734.
Thomas, born 1720, married, first, Rebecca Rutter, second, Deborah Pyewell.
David, born 1722, married Rebecca Rutter, cousin of the above.

The wills of Thomas Potts, Jr., and of his son John are exceedingly interesting documents, but too long to be inserted here; that of Thomas was dated September 8th, 1747, and registered at Philadelphia January 10th, 1752. He, with Thomas Rutter and Samuel Nutt, called their mines Colebrookdale, which was also the name of the township. In Besse's account of the suffering Quakers, two quarto volumes, in the Philadelphia Library, mention is made of a Potts who lived on the Severn, not far from Colebrookdale.

John Churchman, a public Friend, of whose travels an account was published in 1779, by Joseph Cruikshank, Philadelphia, says:—

"My mind being drawn towards Wales, on the 9th month, 23d day, 1752, my companion, John Pemberton, who had been with me three years, and I, went to Warwick and Coventry (towns in England, on the east side of the Severn), and then crossing the Severn into Wales to Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, I was at meeting on first day at Colebrookdale." (*See* Labors of Churchman, pp. 150, 151.)

It will be observed that Warwick, Coventry, Colebrookdale, and Pool are the names given to the furnaces worked by Thomas Potts, Jr., and his relatives.

Pool is the name of a town in Montgomeryshire, Wales, immediately across the Severn; one of the Potts forges is called Pool Forge. A little south of Pool is Treselwys, and a short distance from Treselwys is Llanidloes, in Montgomery County, close to the Severn. Besse says that John Potts, being at the house of John Jarman (John Jarman afterwards settled at Radnor, Pennsylvania, before 1684, and was a Friends minister there), on the Severn, was arrested and fined at the instigation of the priest of Treselwys and the priest of Llanidloes. In Wales, not far from the Severn, was John Potts's place of residence in 1677.

Besse, speaking of the people in Cheshire, England, says, on page 29:—

"In 1653, Thomas Potts and Thomas Janney suffered distress of goods to the value of eleven pounds ten shillings each, for going to a meeting two miles from their dwellings." Again, in the year 1665, at Cheshire, "Thomas Potts, Thomas Janney, Henry Janney, L. Pearson, and others, at Pownal Fee, were committed to the House of Correction from a peaceable meeting."

He also says that "in 1684, Thomas Potts was imprisoned." (Besse, vol. i. p. 100.)

Thomas Potts, Jr., whilst at Germantown, was in his minority in the year 1700, when he became a purchaser of lands in that vicinity; but in 1707, he executed a deed which confirmed his previous conveyances, and recited that he had since that time attained the full age of twenty-one years.

A. D. 1715–21. Thomas Potts, Jr., purchased from Richard Lewis and wife, of Philadelphia County, a tract of land containing 300 acres, in the year 1715, which he, with his second wife Magdalen, conveyed by deed dated in August, 1721, to Robert Thomas. His deed properly signed by them was not duly acknowledged, and it therefore became necessary to obtain proof of its execution by Thomas and Magdalen Potts, and this was had on "the testimony of John Potts, Esq., son of the said Thomas Potts," on the 20th of April, 1768, nearly forty-seven years after its execution.

A. D. 1736. Thomas Potts, Jr., in May, 1736, appears on record as an iron-master residing in Colebrookdale Township, Philadelphia County, and he then purchased from Gerhart Henkel, of that place, a messuage and plantation of 192 acres, and which, in 1741, Thomas Potts and Magdalen, his wife, sold to Thomas Wilson. His first purchase there was made in 1733, as Thomas Potts, yeoman, and the last in 1742, which included "a forge and tract of land in Manatawny."

The following are extracts taken from records of deeds and wills, and from the records kept at Friends Quarterly Meetings, obtained by Mr. James H. Carr, of Philadelphia. They make mention of more than one Thomas Potts, but do not solve the inquiry, Who was the father of Thomas Potts, of Colebrookdale?

Mr. Carr's genealogical researches have been indefatigable and worthy of all praise, and with pleasure we acknowledge our obligations to him.

Smith's History of New Jersey (in notes), informs us that the ship Shield, from Hull, arrived in the Delaware River in December, 1678, and anchored before Burlington. Among its passengers were Thomas Potts, with his wife and children, who has often been considered as the father of Thomas Potts, Jr.

The following is a record: 1680. Thomas Potts, of the town and county of Burlington, in the province of West New Jersey, purchased dwelling, bark-mill, tan-yard, &c. &c., from John Woolston by deed dated 30th December, 1680. Recorded in Book B, p. 33, at Trenton.

1686. Extracts from the original Records of the Baptist Church at Pennepek:—

Thomas Potts, baptized by Elias Keach at Burlington, W. Jersey, 1686.
Ann Potts, baptized by Elias Keach at Burlington, W. Jersey, 1686.
Grace Farmer, baptized by John Watts in Penna., at Pennepek, 1699.
Alice Pusser, baptized by Thomas Griffith in Penna., at Pennepek, 1705.
Thomas Potts and Grace Farmer were married 1715.
Thomas Potts and Alice Pusser were married 1716.

1714. Extracts from Friends Records, at Third and Arch Street Meeting-house:—

Ann Potts, wife of Thomas Potts, tanner, died 9th day 7th month, 1714.
Grace Potts, wife of Thomas Potts, tanner, died 15th day 6th month, 1714.

Among the records furnished to Mr. Carr by William J. Potts, Esq., of Camden, New Jersey, a courteous gentleman, and whose investigations show much industry and discrimination, we find the following:—

1698. Thos. Potts and Mary Records solemnized their marriage at the house of Thos. Potts (father of said Thos.), in Burlington, the 20th day of June, 1698, before Thos. Revell, Anthony Elton, Thos. Bibb, justices, and before many witnesses.

1699. Richard, the son of Thomas and Mary Potts, was born on Sunday, the 17th of December, Anno Domini 1696, about the 8th hour at night.

1705. Thomas Potts, son of Thomas and Mary his wife, of Mansfield, Burlington County, in West Jersey, grandson of Thomas Potts, late of Philadelphia. tanner, was born the 17th of 10th month, old style, A. D. 1705–6.

1730. Thomas Potts, not originally a Friend, but one by convincement, and Sarah Beakes were married in the manner of the people called Quakers, published at Haddonfield Meeting-house in Chester Township, Burlington County, on the 29th day of the 8th month, old style, Anno Domini 1730.

1738. Thomas Potts, son of Thomas and Sarah, was born on the 24th of 7th month, 1738.

Thomas Potts, son of Thomas Potts of Burlington, married Mary Records in 1698; Thomas Potts of Colebrookdale, who married Martha Keurlis in 1699, cannot therefore be the son of the Thos. Potts of Burlington. Thomas Potts of Colebrookdale was not the son of Thomas Potts (miller) of Bristol Township, for Thomas, the son of Thomas Potts (miller) of Bristol, was living and twelve years of age in 1719, at which time Thomas Potts of Colebrookdale was thirty-eight years old. Nor could Thomas, the son of David Potts, be Thomas Potts of Colebrookdale, because Thomas, the son of David Potts, was born in 1695, and married Rachel James in 1715; whereas, Thomas Potts of Colebrookdale was born in 1680, and married Martha Keurlis in 1699. There were several families of the name of Potts in Pennsylvania and Jersey at the commencement of the 18th century. Dr. John Pott, who was at one time governor of Virginia, had lands near Jamestown, in the early settlement of Virginia.

All of these may have been connected with the family of Pott at Pott Hall, Cheshire.

"Pott Hall, in this township, was the seat of a family which assumed its local name from the township. Edmund Pott, aged 23 at the visitation of 1663 and '4, was fifth in descent from Roger Pott, who resided on the edge of Taxal. This family is believed to have ended in the direct line of co-heiresses, and another family of the same name is traditionally said to have been descended from it and aliened an estate in this township." (Ormerod, vol. iii. p. 378.) This was bought by Robert Orme, January 16th, 1709, from Edmund Pott, of the Inner Temple, London. (*See* Court Roll, 8th Anne, No. 41.)

HANDY.

Dr. Henry Neill was the grandson of Mary Handy, who was the granddaughter of Samuel Handy, of Somerset Co., Md. Mary Handy married Col. James Martin, of Snow Hill, Md.

SAMUEL HANDY.

Samuel Handy was a planter in Somerset Co., Maryland. He came to America in early youth,* and lived for a time on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. He held large possessions in Annamessex, Somerset Co. He planted extensively, and had large herds of cattle, which were fed upon the salt marshes along the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. The ship in which he came to America was from Gravesend, England. His wife was Mary Sewall, daughter of Jane Sewall.

The will of Samuel Handy is preserved in the clerk's office at Princess Anne, Maryland. It makes an equitable division of a large landed estate, and of other valuable property. He had fourteen children, and divided this property among them. The names of his children were Sarah, Mary, Samuel, William, Thomas, Jane, Jonathan, Rachel, John, Priscilla, Ebenezer, Stephen, Isaac, Benjamin.

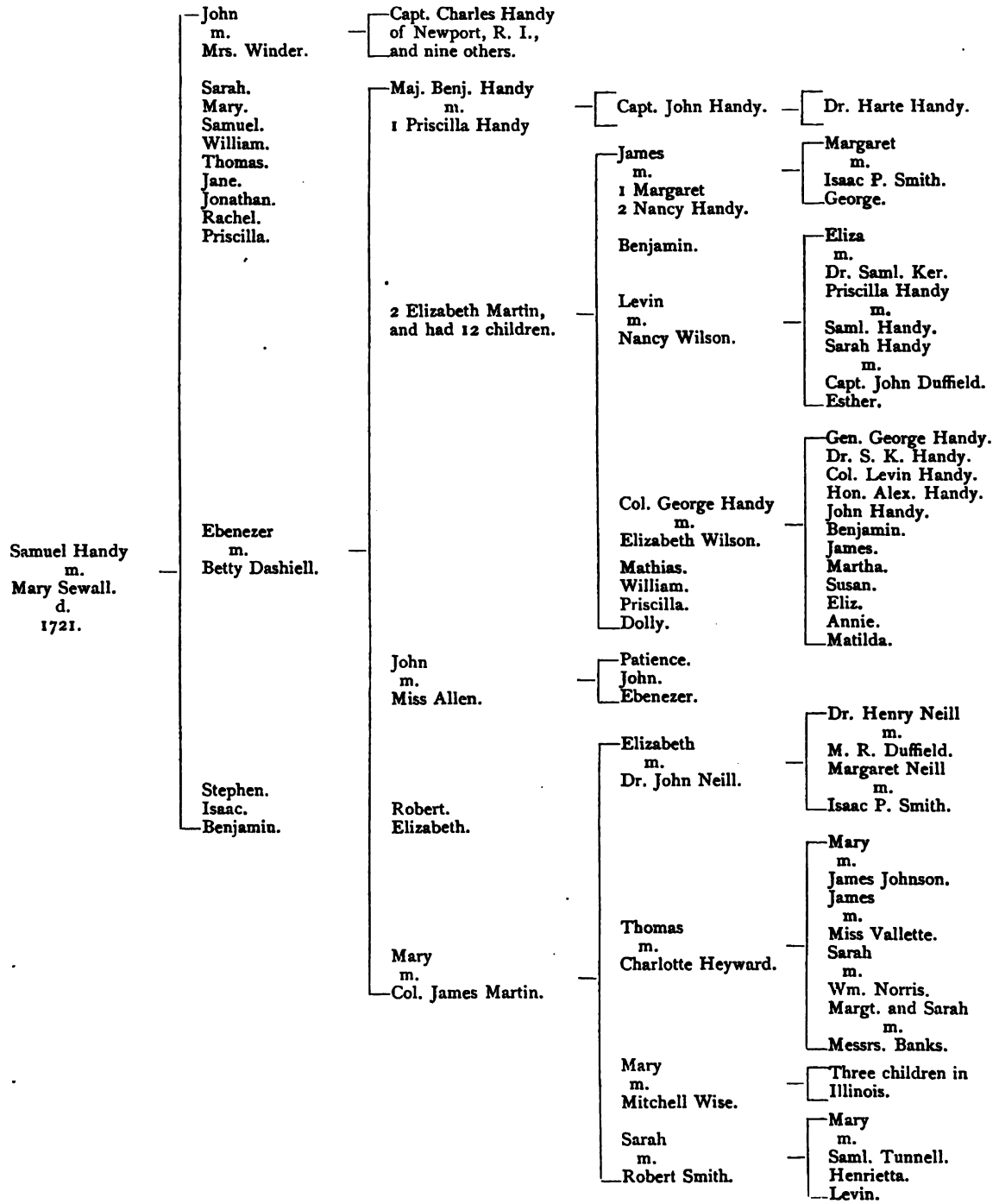
Samuel Handy was married in the Episcopal Church, 1679. It is doubtful whether at that early period Presbyterian clergymen were authorized, under the English laws in Virginia, to exercise their functions. He was a believer in the Christian religion. In his will he "commends his soul to Almighty God, relying upon the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ his Redeemer, for eternal life and salvation." He died in 1721. Tradition says "he lived beyond his hundredth year."

Ebenezer Handy.

Ebenezer was the eleventh child and sixth son of Samuel, and was a planter in Somerset Co., Maryland. He was intelligent, and a man of wealth. His will mentions four different plantations as in his possession. One of his farms,

* He may have been the Samuel Handy mentioned in Hotten's Lists, as sailing from Gravesend in 1635. The dates would correspond.

Handy Ancestry of the Neills.



called the Ridge, was in the family for five generations. He married Betty Dashiell, daughter of Robert Dashiell, a prominent citizen of Somerset Co. He left five children, Mary, Benjamin, Robert, Elizabeth, John.

Mary Handy,

The fifth child and second daughter of Ebenezer, was the grandmother of Dr. Henry Neill, and the wife of Colonel James Martin. She was probably an infant at the time of her father's death. In 1748, she became the ward of Mrs. Jane Handy, widow of Captain John Handy, of the "Upper Ferry," in Worcester County. John was the first son of Samuel. Mrs. Jane Handy, his wife, was an accomplished lady. Her first husband was William Winder, ancestor of the family of Winders so well known on the Eastern Shore and elsewhere. Two of her descendants in this line were generals in the late Confederate service. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, in his life of Rev. Dr. Rodgers, gives an interesting account of the conversion of her only Winder son, William, from Episcopacy to Presbyterianism. She had ten children by Captain John Handy. One of her sons, Captain Charles Handy, migrated to Newport, Rhode Island, and accumulated a large fortune. Five of the streets of Newport are called by the names of his children. He is the ancestor of several of the Handys of the United States Navy.

After the death of Captain John Handy, his widow married Captain Thomas Gilliss, ancestor of the large and respectable family of Gilliss, among whom was Captain James M. Gilliss, LL.D., successor to Commodore Maury as Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, D. C.

Mary Handy, grandmother of Dr. H. Neill, married Colonel James Martin, of Snow Hill, Maryland, the fourth child of Colonel James Martin, high sheriff of Worcester County from 1742 to 1745. Colonel James Martin, the husband of Mary Handy, died A. D. 1810. His will is recorded in the office of the Register of Wills for Worcester County, Maryland. In that will he divides the moneys arising from the sale of his lands between his wife Mary and his two daughters, Hetty Daws and Mary Wise, share and share alike; and two hundred pounds to each of his sons, &c. &c. He constituted Dr. John S. Martin and Robert Smith his executors. His obituary, written by Dr. John Neill, of Snow Hill, can be found in the Neill record.

Mary and James Martin had four children, who left descendants: Elizabeth, Thomas, Mary, and Sarah.

ELIZABETH, the first child of Colonel James Martin and Mary (Handy) Martin, married Dr. John Neill, of Snow Hill. She died in 1820, leaving two children, viz., Dr. Henry Neill, of Philadelphia, and Margaret, who married Isaac P. Smith.

THOMAS, the second child of Mary Handy and Colonel James Martin, married Charlotte Hayward, and died in Baltimore, leaving five children, to wit, Mary, James, Sarah, Margaret, and Charlotte. Mary married James Johnson, merchant of Baltimore, and had no child. James, merchant in Baltimore, married Miss Vallett, and has two children. Sarah married William Norris, merchant of Baltimore, and had four children. Margaret and Charlotte married gentlemen by the name of Banks, and reside in Virginia.

MARY, the third child of Mary Handy and Colonel James Martin, married Mitchell Wise, migrated to the State of Illinois, and had three children.

SARAH, fourth child of Colonel James Martin and Mary his wife, married Robert Smith, of Snow Hill, Maryland. She died in 1810, leaving three children, Mary, Henrietta, and Levin. Mary married Samuel Tunnell, of Virginia. Henrietta and Levin were unmarried at the time this paper was written by Dr. John S. Martin, April 30th, 1827, and the above account gives all that can now be obtained of the grandmother of Dr. Henry Neill. Her brothers and sisters were persons of mark. They were as named above, Benjamin, Robert, Elizabeth, John.

Benjamin Handy.

Benjamin, the eldest brother of Mary, was the first son and heir-at-law of Ebenezer Handy, the son of Samuel. He was born October 30th, 1724. He was a gentleman of high standing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and held sundry civil offices. He distinguished himself in the State Legislature, and was honored with a Major's commission under the Colonial government. His father died when he was twelve years of age, and he was entrusted by will to the guardianship of Colonel Isaac Handy, of Pemberton, who had two daughters married to Presbyterian clergymen. Major Benjamin Handy identified himself with the old Wicomico Presbyterian Church (founded by Francis Makemie prior to the year 1700). In this church Major Handy served with activity and usefulness, as one of its ruling elders. One of his plantations was called the Ridge; the other was known as "Handy's Security." Both of these were near the Delaware line. Major Handy was twice married; the first time to Priscilla, daughter of his uncle, Captain John Handy, of the "Upper Ferry," on the Wicomico. This lady died at the age of twenty-six, leaving a son John, who was the father of the noted Dr. Harte Handy, who practised medicine in Savannah, Georgia, and afterwards went to Africa, and died there after a chequered life. His second wife was Elizabeth Martin, daughter of James Martin, Esq., of Snow Hill, Maryland, by whom he had nine children, six sons and three daughters. The sons were Benjamin, James, Levin, George, Matthias, William. The daughters died young.

(*a*) BENJAMIN, the oldest son of Benjamin, died at about 25 years of age. He was a young man of remarkable promise and talent. He was a lawyer. He never married. Was born May 20th, 1749, and died February 20th, 1774.

(*b*) JAMES, lived near Snow Hill, and owned a farm in that vicinity, and held a Major's commission during the war of the Revolution. He was occupied in the building of vessels. He married two daughters of Colonel James Martin; first, Margaret, who was the mother of Mrs. Margaret Smith, the first wife of Isaac P. Smith, merchant in Snow Hill, and of George Handy, a merchant in Philadelphia, and director of the United States Bank. His second wife, Nancy, had no children. He was born November 20th, 1750, and died November 14th, 1802.

(*c*) LEVIN HANDY (the third son of Major Benjamin), was a brave soldier who held a Colonel's commission in the Revolutionary army. He distinguished himself at Pauling Hook, under the celebrated Harry Lee; and after receiving seven wounds in the "Battle of the Barges," at Hager's Straits in the Chesapeake Bay, was taken up as dead. He survived a number of years, and was a prominent man on the Eastern Shore. He was Register of Wills for Worcester County. He married Nancy Wilson, a lady of great intelligence and nobility, and sister to the Hon. E. K. Wilson, of the First Congressional District, Maryland. He died in 1799.

Colonel Levin Handy had four daughters, but no son. The second daughter, Priscilla, married her relative, Samuel Handy, son of William Handy, of Indian Town, Worcester County, Maryland. Sarah, the fourth daughter, was the wife of Captain John P. Duffield, brother of Mrs. Dr. Henry Neill. Esther still lives in Snow Hill, unmarried. Eliza married Dr. Samuel Kerr.

(*d*) Colonel GEORGE HANDY was on the staff of Light Horse Harry Lee during the Revolution of 1776, and distinguished himself at the storming of Augusta. He enlisted in the army at eighteen years of age. After the war he held the office of Register of Wills. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church at Manokin (one of the churches founded by Rev. Francis Mackemie), for eighteen years. His wife was Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of James Wilson and Martha his wife, by whom he had twelve children, of whom the following have been prominent, viz., General George Handy, Dr. Samuel K. Handy, and Colonel Levin Handy, of Princess Anne, Maryland, Hon. Alexander H. Handy, late Chief-Justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Mississippi, and John Handy, Esq., of Canton, Mississippi.

Colonel George Handy's military service ended with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was in the army from the beginning to the end of the Revolution. After his return to Maryland he engaged in mercantile pursuits, with Mr. Miller (brother of the late Dr. Samuel Miller, of Princeton). He was born November 23d, 1756, and died July 19th, 1820, in his 64th year.

(*e*) MATTHIAS HANDY, Esq., fifth son of Benjamin, was a distinguished lawyer of Johnson County, North Carolina. He was three times a Representative in the Lower House. He never married, and died, greatly lamented, June, 1803. He was born September, 1753. A stone at Newbern marks his grave.

The remaining children died young.

The Sally Handy who married Hon. E. K. Wilson, was Sally Custis Handy, daughter of Colonel Samuel Handy, a member of the Maryland Convention.

The children of Major Benjamin Handy, son of Ebenezer, were as follows:—

By first marriage (Miss Dashiell):—

1. John, died February 20th, 1772.

By second marriage (Elizabeth Martin):—

a. Benjamin, born May 24th, 1749; died February 20th, 1774.
b. James Martin, born November 20th, 1750; died December 14th, 1802.
c. Levin, born August 20th, 1754; died June 5th, 1799.
d. George, born November 23d, 1756; died July 20th, 1820.
e. Matthias, born September 24th, 1758; died June 13th, 1803.
f. William, born May 12th, 1760; died December 19th, 1767.
g. Priscilla, born October 23d, 17—; died November 14th, 1753.
h. Priscy, born December 17th, 1761; died July 30th, 1766.
i. Dolly, born September 7th, 1763; died September 7th, 1765.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE HANDY, THE SON OF BENJAMIN.

GEORGE, the son of George, was a lawyer, resigned the practice of his profession, and was appointed County Clerk. He first married Sarah Welton; he had several children, of whom three survived, Mary, George, Julius. After the death of his first wife, he married Mary Wilson, and had two children. Elizabeth, the daughter, still lives. He was born Jan. 19th, 1788, and died May 24th, 1856.

BENJAMIN, son of George, was born March 13th, 1790, and died Jan. 22d, 1823.

MARTHA, daughter of George, married Doctor John P. Marshall, a schoolmate of Dr. Henry Neill. Their children reside in Mississippi. Martha was born July 2d, 1793, and died Nov. 21st, 1854.

SUSAN and JAMES, children of George, died in infancy.

ELIZABETH, daughter of George, was never married. She was born December 23d, 1798, and died April, 1826.

Dr. SAMUEL K., son of George, was born October 23d, 1800, and died Nov. 15th, 1859. He was a physician. He married Henrietta Wilson.

ANNIE, daughter of George, was born December 14th, 1802, and died April 17th, 1841.

MATILDA, daughter of George, married Robert J. H. King. She was born June 3d, 1807, and died March 3d, 1842.

Hon. ALEXANDER HANDY removed to Mississippi, where for several years he practised law, and was twice elected to the Supreme bench of the State. He is now practising law at Jackson. He was born December 25th, 1809. Has ten children.

JOHN, son of George, removed to Mississippi; a lawyer; born Dec. 15th, 1815.

LEVIN HANDY, Esq., son of George, was born December 23d, 1804, was educated a lawyer; has been County Clerk of Somerset County, and Justice of the Peace. Col. Handy has also commanded the Twenty-third Regiment of Maryland militia. He was married December 19th, 1837, to Anna Maria Wilson. They have two children, Elizabeth and Anna Maria, who are still living. Their sons Benjamin and Levin died in infancy.

Robert Handy.

Capt. Robert Handy, the second son of Ebenezer, owned a farm near Salisbury, called Milton, now in possession of Col. Wm. J. Leonard. His remains are interred at that place. A substantial marble slab, with an appropriate inscription, is over his grave. Capt. Robert Handy was the ancestor of Dr. Stanford E. Chaillé, a highly accomplished Professor in the Medical University of Louisiana.

Elizabeth Handy.

Elizabeth, the first daughter and third child of Ebenezer, son of Samuel, was left by her father's will under the care of her aunt Rebecca Stewart, wife of the Rev. William Stewart, of Monokin.

John Handy.

Capt. John Handy was the third son and fourth child of Ebenezer, son of Samuel. He had an estate at Worcester Co., Maryland, near Wicomico, which adjoined that of his brother Benjamin, called Aldermanbury. His wife was Mary Allen, sister to William Allen, Esq., a distinguished lawyer on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. She was also a sister of Mrs. Chaillé, wife of Moses Chaillé, Esq., well known in the Revolutionary councils of Maryland in 1776. The children of Capt. John Handy were Patience, John, and Ebenezer.

For further particulars in relation to the Handy family, see a volume of great interest, carefully prepared, and soon to be published by Rev. I. W. K. Handy, D.D., of Virginia, to whom and to Levin Handy, Esq., of Princess Anne, we are indebted for many of the facts above given.

RUTTER.

MRS. MARTHA (RUTTER) NEILL was the great-granddaughter of Anna Rutter (Savage), who was the daughter of

THOMAS RUTTER.

Thomas Rutter was born as early as 1667. He came to America in his boyhood. On one of the maps printed in Penn's time, giving the names and locations of original purchasers under his charter, Thomas Rutter is put down as the owner of a tract of land bordering upon Germantown, opposite Cresheim Creek. This place was called Bristol Township, and is not far from Abington (once Milltown). He was a Quaker and was married according to the unity of Friends. The Philadelphia meeting gave him and Rebecca Staples a certificate to Friends of the Falls meeting to be married September, 1685.

They were married at Pennsbury, November, 1685, and settled at once on their land in Bristol Township, and became members of the Abington meeting. Thomas Rutter was a Public Friend or minister until the schism among the Quakers led by George Keith (a Scotch Quaker), in 1691. He defended Keith; he himself avowed and vindicated Keith's doctrines of Christ the external Word, and the visible sacraments. He considered these of higher value than the "inward light." He was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Killingsworth in 1691. Thomas Rutter then baptized Rev. Evan Morgan and Mr. John Hart, eminent preachers afterwards among the Baptists. He also baptized Henry B. Koster, Thomas Peart, and seven others. (*See* Morgan Edwards' "Materials for the History of the Baptists.")

These nine persons were under Thomas Rutter's ministry in Philadelphia in 1698, and they continued together until 1707. Then they broke up, and those that followed Keith formed Christ Church, Philadelphia. Thomas Peart, one of those baptized by Thomas Rutter in 1734, made a conveyance of the premises where the Baptist Church stood, in Second Street near Arch, to the Church of England; and Christ Church, by paying fifty pounds, got possession of the property. Thomas Rutter organized a church in Lower Dublin in 1697.

In 1702, he built a place of worship in Oxford Township. On that lot the Episcopalians have now Oxford Church. About two miles from it are the gravestones of some of these early followers of Keith, with curious inscriptions upon them.

In the records of Germantown, Thomas Rutter's name occurs frequently, as his residence in Bristol Township was near enough to the village to allow him to take an active interest in its affairs. A road led from the Mill Street to Thomas Rutter's in 1692.

When Pastorius resigned the office of head magistrate in 1705–6, Thomas Rutter succeeded him. "November, 1706–7. The Court was opened before Thomas Rutter, Bailiff."

Ten years after this, in 1717, Mr. Rutter removed forty miles up the Schuylkill to the frontiers of civilization to work the iron mines of that region then called Manatawny. William Penn urged the undertaking, and Thomas Rutter was over fifty years of age when he entered upon the hazardous enterprise. (*See* Potts's Memorial by Mrs. James.) The tract to which he removed was rich in mineral products, finely watered, and pleasantly situated. He purchased the tract which has since been called Colebrookdale, Amity, Douglassville, and Boyertown.

Thomas Rutter, Samuel Savage, and Samuel Nutt attempted on their own capital to establish "iron works" and develop the mineral treasure of this region. Soon a company was formed, of which Thomas Potts was agent. Alexander Woodrup, William Atwood, William Pyewell, for Thomas Rutter, Anthony Morris, George Mifflin, and Thomas Potts were a majority of the proprietors of Colebrook Furnace, and met in 1736 to find their proportion of wood, in accordance with Articles of Agreement with Thomas Potts. It took an area of woodland two miles square to feed one furnace. The cost of the bellows of Warwick Furnace was £200. Warwick Furnace when in blast made twenty-five tons of iron per week. Pig iron sold for £6 per ton; bar iron sold from £10 to £16 per ton, diminished by from £1 to £2 for freight to England and commissions.

Samuel Nutt at this time had large possessions on the opposite side of the Schuylkill. His forge went into operation in 1720. Mr. Nutt brought over from Germany skilled workmen, and at French Creek made steel. He also made a road from Coventry to Philadelphia, forty miles in length. It passes through Valley Forge, near Washington's headquarters.

Mr. Thomas Rutter sat by the side of Sassoonan, the great Indian chief, at the meeting in Philadelphia to ratify and confirm treaties in 1728. Sassoonan's speech in the midst of that large assembly and those high dignitaries was evidently directed to Mr. Rutter. Thomas Rutter spoke on the side of Sassoonan. In the region of the upper Schuylkill the inhabitants were greatly exposed to attacks from the Indians. Dutchmen from the Palatinate who had gone there in crowds, sometimes exasperated the savages.

Thomas Rutter was the pioneer in the iron business of the State of Pennsylvania. Thomas Potts left Germantown and followed the fortunes of Thomas Rutter in the region of the upper Schuylkill. Thomas Rutter died after a short illness, March 30th, 1729. He was the first one who erected an iron work in Pennsylvania. (*See* "Pennsylvania Gazette," published in Philadelphia 1729.)

To his sons Thomas and John, he gave "lands, mines, forges, furnaces, in Mahanatawnia."

To the sons of his daughter Anna (Thomas and Samuel Savage), he gave stone quarries near Howell's mill, Germantown.

To his children and grandchildren he left the burial-ground in Bristol Township, near Germantown.

Owing to the early death of many of the Rutters, and by the intermarriage of their heirs, a great part of the iron works of the Province centred in one family, the family and heirs of Thomas Potts. (*See* Records, containing the names of the owners of Poole Forge and Colebrookdale Furnace in 1731, one year after Thomas Rutter's death; among them, Thomas Potts, Anthony Morris, George Mifflin, &c. &c.)

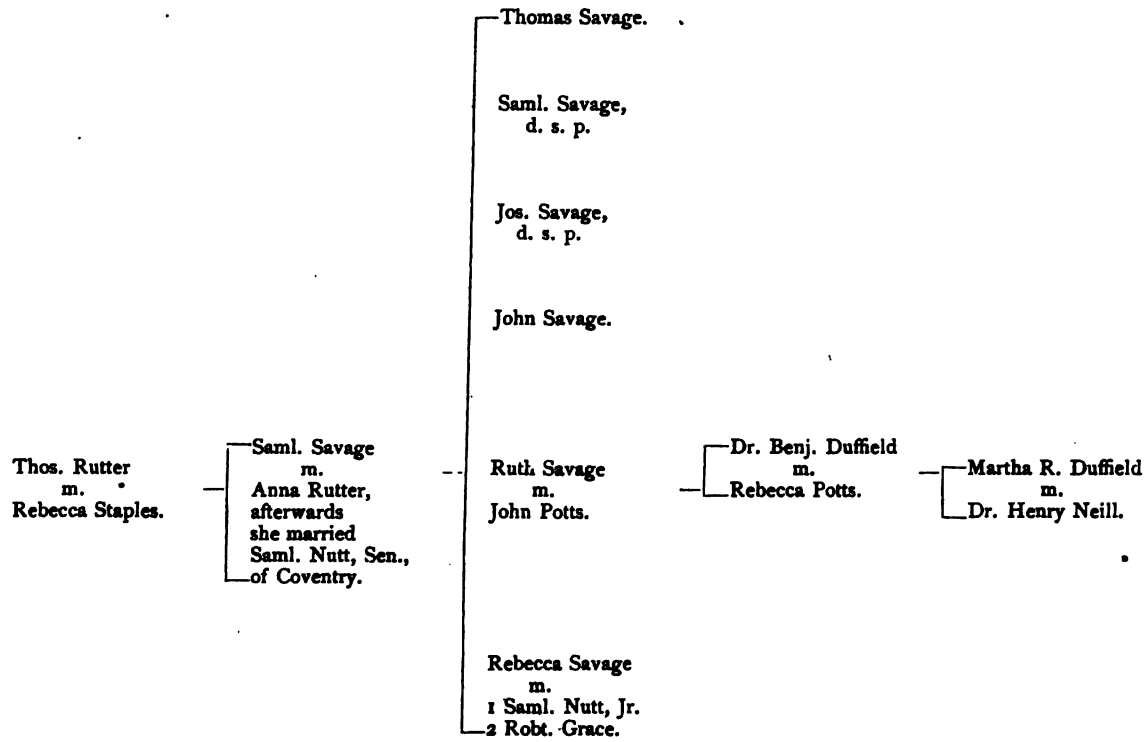
This company was formed to carry on through Thomas Potts the Colebrookdale Furnace. (*See* in the Records Thomas Potts's account with the Company.)

Anna Rutter.

Anna Rutter was the daughter of Thomas Rutter and Rebecca Staples. She married, first, Samuel Savage, second, Samuel Nutt.

Very lovely and interesting was the heart and history of Anna Rutter. Cheerfully she went with her father, her husband, and children to the uncultivated region of the Schuylkill. She was worthy of her father, who was one of the grandest men of his era. As has been intimated, he rose so high in the estimation of the people of Germantown that they made him the successor of Pastorius as Burgomaster, in 1706. Freely he gave his labor and time as a Public Friend

Rutter and Savage Ancestry of the Neills.



to the elevation and improvement of his fellow-men; he had also the vigor of mind to widen his convictions of truth, and the independence to announce his belief not only in the "inner light," but in the necessity of the sacraments, and in Christ as the external Word. He bore serenely the persecution which resulted from this broadening of his views, and finally, notwithstanding his meditative and reflective habits, had enterprise and energy enough to acquiesce in William Penn's request that he would leave his pleasant home in Bristol Township, close to Germantown and civilization, and take his beloved daughter Anna and his grandchildren to the wild region of the Manatawny. It is true that Samuel Savage and Samuel Nutt, both able and accomplished men, also went, and became land-owners and pioneers in the manufacture of iron in that unopened region.

Mr. Thomas Rutter, with Samuel Savage and Samuel Nutt, incorporated an iron work in 1718, the first year after their settlement in the iron mountains, and among the coal lands.

Mr. Savage died in 1720. For seventeen years Anna remained a widow, but Mr. Samuel Nutt, a man of enlarged views, sympathizing with the Rutters, allied to them in aims and pursuits, urged his suit, and she married him in 1737.

Mrs. Savage and her first husband had six children, Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, John, Ruth, who married John Potts, and Rebecca, who married Samuel Nutt, Jr. (*See* Sketch-book of Pennsylvania.)

Mr. Nutt had no children by Mrs. Savage, but he had a nephew and namesake in England, Samuel Nutt, Jr. In 1733, he wrote to his nephew and told him of Rebecca, a lovely daughter of his wife by her first marriage. Samuel arrived in 1733, and on April 11th, 1734, married Rebecca Savage, then sixteen years of age. She was the sister of Ruth Savage, who married John Potts.

SAVAGE.

MRS. MARTHA R. NEILL, wife of Dr. Henry Neill, was the granddaughter of Ruth Savage and John Potts. Ruth Savage was the daughter of Samuel Savage and Anna Rutter.

SAMUEL SAVAGE

Was admitted as a freeman by the City Council April 9th, 1705. Without such a privilege he could not have carried on an "iron work," nor engaged in the sale of any material or product. About the year 1705, he married Anna Rutter; they had six children, among whom, as their first daughter and fifth child, was Ruth. Such was Samuel Savage's regard for his father-in-law, Thomas Rutter, that he did not hesitate in 1717 to accompany him to the uncultivated region of the upper Schuylkill, where were the beds of iron ore. There he invested his property; thither he transported his children; there, forty miles from Philadelphia, Samuel Savage, with Thomas Rutter and Samuel Nutt, undertook the construction of a forge and the manufacture of iron with their own capital. In 1720, just as their "iron work" was finished, Samuel Savage died. For seventeen years his wife, Anna Rutter, remained a widow. and then married Samuel Nutt, the friend of her father and of her husband, and for many years the owner of large tracts of land on the side of the Schuylkill opposite the possessions of the Rutters and the Savages. In the same year, her daughter Rebecca, who was then sixteen years of age, married Samuel Nutt, Jr.

Rebecca Savage.

Rebecca Savage was the daughter of Samuel and Anna Savage, and a very beautiful young lady. She was married April 11th, 1734, to Samuel Nutt, Jr., at the age of sixteen. She was married the second time, when twenty-one years of age, to Robert Grace, in 1741; and died in 1800 at Coventry.

Ruth Savage.

Ruth Savage was also the daughter of Samuel and Anna Savage. She married John Potts when he was twenty-four years of age. She became the mother of thirteen children; all but two of them were heads of families and influential persons. Only a woman of more than ordinary mind and character could have given the impress which Ruth Savage did to her numerous posterity. She possessed many of the qualities of her illustrious and wide-minded grandfather, Thomas Rutter. It was not the least of Mrs. Martha R. Neill's satisfactions to know that she had inherited some of the life, and had been born of the race of Rebecca Potts, daughter of John Potts, of Pottsgrove, and of Ruth Savage, the daughter of Anna Rutter.

The following tribute to the memory of Mrs. John Potts (Ruth Savage) appeared in the "Pennsylvania Journal" at the time of her death, January 11th, 1786:—

"If the tenderest performance of maternal duties, the most generous exercise of benevolence and charity to her fellow-creatures, and the purest piety to God, deserve to be lamented, then is the circle of her mourners numerous indeed."

HUMPHREYS.

ECKHART, or MEISTER ECKHART, the earliest and the greatest of the Mystics of the fourteenth century, was born in 1251, and was a native of Saxony. He taught the doctrine revived by George Fox, and embraced by William Penn. According to Eckhart, "the Scripture reveals God only in an external and imperfect way. The true Revelation is that which comes neither from the letter of the Scripture, nor from the external voice of the Church interpreting the Scripture, but from the presence of the spirit of God within each man's heart." To this the Friends added the idea that allegiance to such kings as Charles II. must not be enforced, and that the ordinary phrases "thee and thou," with which persons high in authority were addressed, should be extended to men of every class, and the inequality of social and ordained relations be done away with.

The Humphreys, as were the families of Potts and Rutter, were English Quakers or Friends. In the fourteenth century there were groups of associations who called themselves Friends of God, "no longer servants, but friends." They believed that they could obtain direct revelations of God's truth to themselves.

Mrs. Martha R. Neill was the great-granddaughter of Mary Humphreys, who married David Parry. Mary Humphreys was the great-granddaughter of

SAMUEL HUMPHREYS.

In August, 1660, Samuel Humphreys, Joane Humphreys, Owen Humphreys, Lewis Ap. Humphrey, William Reese, and others, were imprisoned for fifteen or sixteen weeks at Baala, Merionethshire, Wales, for their adherence to the principles of the Quakers. (*See* Besse's History of the Sufferings of the Quakers.) Their cattle also were taken, and were never returned. In 1661, Samuel Humphrey and Owen Humphrey were again committed to prison for fifteen weeks, in a

loathsome place, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the king. Afterwards, Samuel Humphrey was committed to prison for thirty-five weeks. In 1662, Owen Humphreys and Samuel Humphreys were persecuted in the Sheriff's court for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. In 1687–90, tithes were taken in corn, hay, lambs, &c., from Owen Humphrey. In 1683, Owen Humphreys was fined £20 for preaching, and was committed to prison.

It was not singular, therefore, that in 1683 Elizabeth Humphreys née Reese, Samuel's widow (her husband having died in England), with her children, Benjamin, Lydia, Anne, and Gobitha, should have emigrated to America, to the neighborhood of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, where William Penn, the great leader and friend of the Quakers, had founded a city and a colony; and where the persecuted people of all nations could find refuge and a home. Daniel, the older son, having emigrated a year before, A. D. 1682, and selected lands in Haverford Township, returned to England to accompany his mother and her children to a country where without molestation they could worship after the dictates of their consciences. The Quarterly Meeting of Shamgain, Wales, gave a letter of recommendation to Elizabeth Humphrey and her children as they left Shamgain of Merioneth for the New World. This letter is in print in the "New York Genealogical Record" of January, 1872. A portion of it is as follows:—

1683, the 27th of 5th month.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, Elizabeth Humphrey, of Shamgain, in the county of Merioneth, with her children, Benjamin, Lydia, Anne, and Gobitha, have declared their intention of removal to Pennsylvania, we thought it convenient to certify in their behalf and recommend her as a faithful, honest woman, and her children as educated and of honest parentage. Daniel also (the eldest son) walks orderly. Quarterly Meeting of Merionethshire, signed by

Owen Humphrey,	Owen Lewis,
Hugh Reese,	Rowland Owen,
Humphrey Owen,	John Evans,
Ellis Morris,	Daniel Evans,
Rowland Ellis,	Thomas Davis,
Robert Owen,	Robert Owen.

Daniel Humphrey.

Daniel, the eldest son of Mrs. Elizabeth Humphrey, married Hannah Wynn in 1695. She was the daughter of Dr. Wynn, who arrived in the Welcome with William Penn. This was the first marriage in the first meeting-house in Pennsylvania. From them descended Charles, member of Congress from 1774 to 1776; and his grandson Joshua, an eminent ship-builder in the American navy; and his son Samuel, the distinguished Naval Constructor from 1815 to 1846; and his son Major-General A. A. Humphreys, of the U. S. Army, now Chief of Ordnance at Washington.

Benjamin Humphrey.

Benjamin Humphrey was the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth Humphrey. He came to this country with his mother and settled in the neighborhood of Radnor in 1683. In October, 1694, he married Mary Llewelyn, and died in 1738, aged 76. The second meeting-house in Pennsylvania was built chiefly by the Humphreys, and is still standing at Haverford.

Owen Humphrey.

Owen Humphrey was the son of Benjamin and Mary Humphrey, and married Sarah, the widow of John Hughs.

Mary Humphreys.

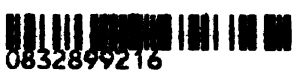
Mary Humphreys, the daughter of Owen and Sarah Humphrey, married David Parry. The daughter of David and Mary Parry was

Catharine Parry.

Catharine Parry, daughter of David and Mary Parry, married Edward Duffield, the grandfather of Mrs. Dr. Henry Neill.

I. Christian names of those retaining the name of Neill.	II. Descendants of John Neill of Lewes, Del., bearing other surnames.	III. Names of those who have married descendants of John Neill of Lewes, Del.
Albert Barnes.	BORIE.	Blount, Mary.
Alice Johnston.	Beauveau, Jr.	Borie, Beauveau.
Anna Phillips.	Charles Laguerrenne.	Cox, Mary.
Benjamin Duffield.	Emily Ewing.	Duffield, Martha.
Catharine Mary.	Patty Neill.	Ewing, Robert.
Edward Duffield.		Grey, Laura.
Edward Duffield, Jr.	EWING.	Hall, Nancy.
Eva.	Emily Martha.	Hastings, Catherine.
Henry.		Hollingsworth, Annie W.
Henry.	PAUL.	Humphrey, Lucy.
Henry.	Elizabeth Duffield.	Kollock, Mary.
Henry.	Emily Neill.	Looney, Eva D.
Henry, Jr.	Frances McIlvaine.	Martin, Elizabeth.
Henry, 3d.	Henry Neill.	Paul, Elizabeth.
Hollingsworth.	Henry Neill, Jr.	Paul, J. Rodman.
H. Humphrey.	James Marshall.	Renshaw, Alice J.
James P. Wilson.	John Rodman.	Shippen, Edward.
John.	Margaret Neill.	Smith, Isaac P.
John.		Snelling, Samuel G.
John.	SHIPPEN.	Wheeler, Marcia Ross.
John.	Anna.	Wolfe, Nathaniel D.
John, Jr.	Elizabeth.	
John Selby.	Margaret.	
Kate.	Mary Catharine.	
Lucy Humphrey.	Mary Catharine.	
Minnesota.		
Nadine Camac.	SMITH.	
Patty Duffield.	Margaret M.	
Richard Renshaw		
Samuel	SNELLING.	
Thomas Hewson.	Eleanora.	
	Eleanora Ellicott.	
	Elizabeth.	
	John Linzee.	
	Mary Frances.	
	Rodman Paul.	
	Samuel George.	
	WOLFE.	
	Caroline Hollingsworth.	

softcover

hardcover 

89073097602

B89073097602A

NON-CIRCULATING